

GALOIS THEORY FOR COMATRIX CORINGS: DESCENT THEORY, MORITA THEORY, FROBENIUS AND SEPARABILITY PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT. El Kaoutit and Gómez Torrecillas introduced comatrix corings, generalizing Sweedler's canonical coring, and proved a new version of the Faithfully Flat Descent Theorem. They also introduced Galois corings, as corings isomorphic to a comatrix coring. In this paper, we further investigate this theory. We prove a new version of the Joyal-Tierney Descent Theorem, and generalize the Galois Coring Structure Theorem. We associate a Morita context to a coring with a fixed comodule, and relate it to Galois-type properties of the coring. An affineness criterion is proved in the situation where the coring is coseparable. Further properties of the Morita context are studied in the situation where the coring is (co)Frobenius.

INTRODUCTION

Corings were introduced by Sweedler in [30]. Takeuchi [31] remarked that entwined modules introduced in [11] can be viewed as examples of comodules over a coring. Takeuchi's observation has caused a revival of the theory of corings: it became clear that a number of results from Hopf algebra and related areas can be at the same time reformulated and generalized using the language of corings. The computations become simpler, more natural and more transparent. Graded modules, Hopf modules, Long dimodules, Yetter-Drinfeld modules, entwined modules and weak entwined modules are special cases of comodules over a coring. Corings can be used to study properties of functors between categories of graded modules, Hopf modules,... This was discussed by Brzeziński in [6], the first of a series of papers illustrating the importance of corings. For a complete list of references, we refer to the recent monograph [12], in which a number of applications of corings are presented.

Corings can be used to present an elegant presentation of descent and Galois theory. The idea appears already in [6], and was further investigated in [1, 13, 16, 33]. Given a ring morphism $B \rightarrow A$, one can introduce the category of descent data, see for example [24] in the case where A and B are commutative, and [19] in the noncommutative case. A descent datum turns out to be a comodule over the Sweedler canonical coring $\mathcal{D} = A \otimes_B A$. A Galois coring is then by definition a coring that is isomorphic to the canonical coring, and a Galois descent datum is a comodule over this coring. For example, if H is Hopf algebra, and A/B is an H -Galois extension in the sense of [29], then $A \otimes H$ can be made into a coring over A , which is isomorphic to the canonical coring $A \otimes_B A$. In a similar way, classical

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Galois extensions, strongly graded rings, and coalgebra Galois extensions (see [9]) can be introduced using Galois corings.

In [23], El Kaoutit and Gómez Torrecillas look at a more general version of the descent problem: in the classical situation, we take a ring morphism $B \rightarrow A$, and try to descend modules defined over A to modules defined over B . This theory can be generalized to the situation where A and B are connected by a (B, A) -bimodule Σ . The descent data are now comodules over the *comatrix coring*, which is equal to $\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$ as an A -bimodule. El Kaoutit and Gómez Torrecillas prove the faithfully flat descent theorem in this setting, and introduce a generalized notion of Galois coring; basically it is a coring that is isomorphic to a comatrix coring. Comatrix corings have been studied also in [8, 10].

In this paper, we further investigate this theory. In Section 2, we look at descent theory. The most famous, but not most general result in the classical setting is the faithfully flat descent theorem: if A/B is faithfully flat, then the category of descent data (comodules over the canonical coring) is equivalent to the category of B -modules. A more general result, due to Joyal and Tierney (unpublished) is the following: if A and B are commutative, then we have the desired equivalence if and only if $i : B \rightarrow A$ is pure as a map of B -modules. We will present a generalization of the Joyal-Tierney Theorem to the comatrix coring situation: a sufficient condition for category equivalence is now that $i : B \rightarrow \text{End}_A(\Sigma)$ is pure as map of left B -modules, and that i maps B into the center of $\text{End}_A(\Sigma)$. Our proof is inspired by Mesablishvili's proof of the Joyal-Tierney Theorem.

In Section 3, we recall the definition of Galois coring from [23]; we can directly translate some of the results of Section 2. The main results of the Section are Theorems 3.8 and 3.9, which are generalizations of the Galois Coring Structure Theorem from [33].

In Section 4, we associate a Morita context to a comodule over a coring. It can be viewed as a dual version of the classical Morita context associated to a module over a ring. Actually, there is morphism from our Morita context to the Morita context associated to Σ viewed as a module over the dual coring, and these are isomorphic under some finiteness assumptions. We can apply the Morita context to obtain more equivalent conditions for the Galois descent in the situation where the coring is finitely generated and projective as an A -module (see Theorem 4.12). A coring is Galois if a certain map (called the canonical map) from the canonical coring to the coring is bijective. Sometimes surjectivity is sufficient; classical results in the Hopf algebra case are in [29]. These results were improved recently in [28]; in the case of Doi-Hopf modules, some results were presented in [27]. In Section 5, we give a result of this type in the coring situation: surjectivity is sufficient in the situation where \mathcal{C} is a coseparable coring.

The Morita context that we introduce in Section 4 is in fact a generalization of a Morita context introduced by Doi [22]. Morita contexts similar to the one of Doi were studied by Cohen, Fischman and Montgomery in [20] and [21]. These are different from the one of Doi, in the sense that the two connecting modules in the context are equal to the underlying algebra A . On the other hand, they are more restrictive, in the sense that they only work for finite dimensional Hopf algebras over a field (see [20]) or Frobenius Hopf algebras over a commutative ring (see [21]). This has been clarified in [16], using the notion of Frobenius coring. In Section 6, we study the Morita context associated to a Frobenius coring with a fixed comodule

Σ . It turns out that the connecting modules in the context are then precisely Σ and its right dual Σ^* ; in the case where $\Sigma = A$, the situation studied in [16], the two connecting modules are then isomorphic to A . Weaker results are obtained in the situation where \mathcal{C} is coFrobenius.

It is well-known that the set of right \mathcal{C} -comodule structures on A corresponds bijectively to the set of grouplike elements of the coring \mathcal{C} . As we already indicate, if we take $\Sigma = A$, then we recover the “classical” Galois theory for corings. Another possible choice is $\Sigma = \mathcal{C}$, at least in the case where \mathcal{C} is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module. This situation is examined in Section 7.

1. PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Let A be a ring. Recall that an A -coring is a comonoid in the monoidal category ${}_A\mathcal{M}_A$. Thus a coring is a triple $(\mathcal{C}, \Delta_{\mathcal{C}}, \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}})$, where \mathcal{C} is an A -bimodule, and $\Delta : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$ and $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow A$ are A -bimodule maps such that

$$(\Delta_{\mathcal{C}} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}) \circ \Delta_{\mathcal{C}} = (\mathcal{C} \otimes_A \Delta_{\mathcal{C}}) \circ \Delta_{\mathcal{C}}, \quad (\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}) \circ \Delta_{\mathcal{C}} = (Id_{\mathcal{C}} \otimes_A \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) \circ \Delta_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{C}.$$

$\Delta_{\mathcal{C}}$ is called the comultiplication, and $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}$ is called the counit. We use the Sweedler-Heyneman notation

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{C}} = c_{(1)} \otimes_A c_{(2)},$$

where the summation is implicitly understood. A right \mathcal{C} -comodule is a couple (M, ρ^r) , where M is a right A -module, and $\rho^r : M \rightarrow M \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$ is a right A -linear map, called the coaction, satisfying the conditions

$$(\rho^r \otimes_A Id_{\mathcal{C}}) \circ \rho^r = (Id_M \otimes_A \Delta_{\mathcal{C}}) \circ \rho^r, \quad (Id_M \otimes_A \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) \circ \rho^r = Id_M.$$

We use the following Sweedler-Heyneman notation for right coactions:

$$\rho^r(m) = m_{[0]} \otimes_A m_{[1]}.$$

Let M and N be right \mathcal{C} -comodules. A right R -linear map $f : M \rightarrow N$ is called right \mathcal{C} -colinear if

$$\rho^N(f(m)) = f(m_{[0]}) \otimes_A m_{[1]},$$

for all $m \in M$. The category of right \mathcal{C} -comodules and right \mathcal{C} -colinear maps is denoted by $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. The full subcategory consisting of right \mathcal{C} -comodules that are finitely generated and projective as a right A -module is denoted by $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

In a similar way, we define left \mathcal{C} -comodules (M, ρ^l) , with $\rho^l : M \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes_A M$ a left A -module map. The Sweedler-Heyneman notation for left coactions is

$$\rho^l(m) = m_{[-1]} \otimes_A m_{[0]}.$$

The category of left \mathcal{C} -comodules and left \mathcal{C} -colinear maps is denoted by ${}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$. Let $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_A$. Then $\Sigma^* \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$, with left A -action $(af)(u) = af(u)$, for all $a \in A$ and $u \in \Sigma$. Σ is finitely generated and projective in \mathcal{M}_A if and only if there exists a (unique) $e = \sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i \in \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$, by abuse of language called the dual basis of Σ , such that

$$(1) \quad u = \sum_i e_i f_i(u) \text{ and } f = \sum_i f(e_i) f_i,$$

for all $u \in \Sigma$ and $f \in \Sigma^*$. In this case, Σ^* is finitely generated projective in ${}_A\mathcal{M}$. We obtain a pair of inverse equivalences $((\bullet)^*, *(\bullet))$ between $\mathcal{M}_{A, \text{fgp}}$ and ${}_{A, \text{fgp}}\mathcal{M}^{\text{op}}$.

Proposition 1.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring. We have a pair of inverse equivalences between the categories $\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and ${}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}$.*

Proof. Take $(\Sigma, \rho^r) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and let e be a finite dual basis. Consider

$$(2) \quad \rho^l : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \Sigma^*, \quad \rho^l(f) = \sum_i f(e_{i[0]})e_{i[1]} \otimes_A f_i.$$

Let us show that $(\Sigma^*, \rho^l) \in {}_{A, \text{fgp}}\mathcal{M}^{\text{op}}$. From (1), it follows that

$$u_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]} = \sum_i e_{i[0]} \otimes_A e_{i[1]} f_i(u),$$

hence

$$f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]} = \sum_i f(e_{i[0]})e_{i[1]} f_i(u).$$

Using this property, we find

$$\begin{aligned} (I \otimes_A \rho^l)(\rho^l(f)) &= \sum_{i,j} f(e_{i[0]})e_{i[1]} \otimes_A f_i(e_{j[0]})e_{j[1]} \otimes_A f_j \\ &= \sum_{i,j} f(e_{i[0]})e_{i[1]} f_i(e_{j[0]}) \otimes_A e_{j[1]} \otimes_A f_j \\ &= \sum_j f(e_{j[0]})e_{j[1]} \otimes_A e_{j[2]} \otimes_A f_j = (\Delta \otimes_A I)(\rho^l(f)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}} \otimes_A I)(\rho^l(f)) = \sum_i f(e_{i[0]})\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}(e_{i[1]})f_i = f,$$

as needed. All the other verifications are straightforward and left to the reader. \square

Now we consider a second ring B . We call M a (B, \mathcal{C}) -bicomodule if M is a (B, A) -bimodule and a right \mathcal{C} -comodule such that

$$(3) \quad \rho^r(bm) = bm_{[0]} \otimes_A m_{[1]},$$

for all $b \in B$ and $m \in M$. This means that the canonical map

$$l : B \rightarrow \text{End}_A(M), \quad l_b(m) = bm$$

factorizes through $\text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(M)$. The category of (B, \mathcal{C}) -bicomodules and left B -linear right \mathcal{C} -colinear maps is denoted ${}_B\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. The full subcategory consisting of (B, \mathcal{C}) -bicomodules that are finitely generated and projective as right A -modules is denoted by ${}_B\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. We will use a similar notation for left \mathcal{C} -comodules.

Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, and consider $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and $N \in {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$.

$$M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N = \left\{ \sum_j m_j \otimes n_j \in M \otimes_A N \mid \sum_j \rho^r(m_j) \otimes n_j = \sum_j m_j \otimes \rho^l(n_j) \right\}$$

is called the cotensor product of M and N . Observe that it is the equalizer of $\rho^r \otimes_A I_N$ and $I_M \otimes_A \rho^l$. $M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N$ is an abelian group, but in some cases it has more structure. The proof of the following result is trivial.

Lemma 1.2. *If $M \in {}_B\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and $N \in {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}_D$, then $M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_D$.*

Also observe that $M \otimes_A \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}} : M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C} \rightarrow M$ is an isomorphism with inverse ρ^r . Another property in the same style is the following:

Lemma 1.3. *Let $L \in \mathcal{M}^C$, $M \in \mathcal{M}_A$. Then we have an isomorphism*

$$\alpha : \text{Hom}_A(L, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}^C(L, M \otimes_A C),$$

given by

$$\alpha(f)(l) = f(l_{[0]}) \otimes_A l_{[1]} \text{ and } \alpha^{-1}(\varphi) = (I_M \otimes_A \varepsilon_C) \circ \varphi.$$

Proof. It is clear that $\alpha(f)$ is right C -colinear, for any $f \in \text{Hom}_A(L, M)$. Furthermore

$$(\alpha^{-1}(\alpha(f)))(l) = (M \otimes_A \varepsilon_C)(f(l_{[0]}) \otimes_A l_{[1]}) = f(l).$$

Take $\varphi \in \text{Hom}^C(L, M \otimes_A C)$. If $\varphi(l) = \sum_j m_j \otimes_A c_j$, then $\varphi(l_{[0]}) \otimes_A l_{[1]} = \sum_j m_j \otimes_A c_{j[1]} \otimes_A c_{j[2]}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha \circ \alpha^{-1})(\varphi)(l) &= \alpha^{-1}(\varphi)(l_{[0]}) \otimes_A l_{[1]} \\ &= (M \otimes_A \varepsilon_C)(\varphi(l_{[0]})) \otimes_A l_{[1]} \\ &= \sum_j m_j \otimes_A \varepsilon_C(c_{j[1]}) \otimes_A c_{j[2]} = \varphi(l). \end{aligned}$$

□

Let A and B be rings, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}^C$. Then $\Sigma^* \in {}_A\mathcal{M}_B$ via

$$(afb)(u) = af(bu).$$

If e is the dual basis, then $e \in (\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*)^B$. Indeed, for all $b \in B$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} be &= \sum_i be_i \otimes_A f_i = \sum_{i,j} e_j f_j(be_i) \otimes_A f_i \\ &= \sum_{i,j} e_j \otimes_A f_j(be_i) f_i = \sum_{i,j} e_j \otimes_A (f_j b)(e_i) f_i \\ &= \sum_j e_j \otimes_A f_j b = eb \end{aligned}$$

We have a ring isomorphism

$$(4) \quad (\bullet)^* : \text{End}_A(\Sigma) \rightarrow {}_A\text{End}(\Sigma^*)^{\text{op}},$$

sending f to its dual map f^* . It restricts to an isomorphism

$$(\bullet)^* : \text{End}^C(\Sigma) \rightarrow {}^C\text{End}(\Sigma^*)^{\text{op}},$$

and we have

$$r = (\bullet)^* \circ l : B \rightarrow {}^C\text{End}(\Sigma^*)^{\text{op}}, \quad r_b(f) = fb.$$

Proposition 1.4. *Let C be an A -coring, $M \in \mathcal{M}^C$ and $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^C$. Then the canonical isomorphism $\alpha : \text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, M) \rightarrow M \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ restricts to an isomorphism*

$$\text{Hom}^C(\Sigma, M) \cong M \otimes^C \Sigma^*.$$

Proof. Recall that $\alpha(\varphi) = \sum_i \varphi(e_i) \otimes_A f_i$, and $\alpha^{-1}(m \otimes_A g) = \varphi$ with $\varphi(u) = mg(u)$, for all $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, M)$, $m \in M$, $g \in \Sigma^*$ and $u \in \Sigma$.

Take $\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j \in M \otimes_A \Sigma^*$, and let $\varphi = \alpha^{-1}(\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j) \in \text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, M)$ be the corresponding map. Then $\varphi \in \text{Hom}^C(\Sigma, M)$ if and only if

$$(5) \quad \varphi(u_{[0]}) \otimes_A u_{[1]} = \varphi(u)_{[0]} \otimes_A \varphi(u)_{[1]},$$

for all $u \in \Sigma$. The right hand side amounts to

$$\varphi(u)_{[0]} \otimes_A \varphi(u)_{[1]} = \sum_j m_{j[0]} \otimes_A m_{j[1]} g_j(u)$$

and we compute the left hand side:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(u)_{[0]} \otimes_A \varphi(u)_{[1]} &= \sum_j m_j g_j(u_{[0]}) \otimes_A u_{[1]} = \sum_{i,j} m_j g_j(e_{i[0]}) \otimes_A e_{i[1]} f_i(u) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} m_j \otimes_A g_j(e_{i[0]}) e_{i[1]} f_i(u) = \sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_{j[-1]} g_{j[0]}(u). \end{aligned}$$

If (5) holds, then we find for all i :

$$\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_{j[-1]} g_{j[0]}(e_i) = \sum_j m_{j[0]} \otimes_A m_{j[1]} g_j(e_i),$$

and consequently,

$$\sum_{i,j} m_j \otimes_A g_{j[-1]} g_{j[0]}(e_i) \otimes_A f_i = \sum_{i,j} m_{j[0]} \otimes_A m_{j[1]} g_j(e_i) \otimes_A f_i,$$

or

$$\sum_{i,j} m_j \otimes_A g_{j[-1]} \otimes_A g_{j[0]}(e_i) f_i = \sum_{i,j} m_{j[0]} \otimes_A m_{j[1]} \otimes_A g_j(e_i) f_i,$$

and, finally,

$$(6) \quad \sum_j m_j \otimes_A \rho^l(g_j) = \sum_j \rho^r(m_j) \otimes_A g_j.$$

Conversely, if (6) holds, then (5) follows after applying the last tensor factor to $u \in \Sigma$. \square

Proposition 1.5. *Let A and B be rings, \mathcal{C} an A -coring, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Then we have the following two pairs of adjoint functors (F, G) and (F', G') :*

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathcal{M}_B &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}, \quad F(N) = N \otimes_B \Sigma \\ G : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B, \quad G(M) = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^* \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} F' : {}_B\mathcal{M} &\rightarrow {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}, \quad F'(N) = \Sigma^* \otimes_B N \\ G' : {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M} &\rightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}, \quad G'(M) = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\Sigma^*, M) \cong \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} M \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We will only give the unit and counit of the first adjunction, leaving all other verifications to the reader. For $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$:

$$\nu_N : N \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, N \otimes_B \Sigma), \quad \nu_N(n)(u) = n \otimes_B u,$$

or

$$\nu_N : N \rightarrow (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*, \quad \nu_N(n) = \sum_i (n \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A f_i,$$

and for $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$:

$$\zeta_M : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M, \quad \zeta_M(\varphi \otimes_B u) = \varphi(u),$$

or

$$\zeta_M : (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M, \quad \zeta_M((\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j) \otimes_B u) = \sum_j m_j g_j(u).$$

\square

Our aim is to determine when (F, G) and (F', G') are inverse equivalences. We will first do this in the case where \mathcal{C} is the so-called comatrix coring associated to a bimodule.

2. COMATRIX CORINGS AND DESCENT THEORY

Let A and B be rings, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_A$ a bimodule that is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module, with finite dual basis $e = \sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i$. Then $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$ is an A -coring; comultiplication and counit are given by the formulas

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \mathcal{D}, \quad \Delta_{\mathcal{D}}(f \otimes_B u) = f \otimes_B e \otimes_B u;$$

$$\varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow A, \quad \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}(f \otimes_B u) = f(u).$$

\mathcal{D} is called the comatrix coring associated to the bimodule Σ ; comatrix corings have been studied in [23] and [10]. Also Σ is a right \mathcal{D} -comodule and Σ^* is a left \mathcal{D} -comodule; the coactions are given by the formulas

$$\rho^r(u) = e \otimes_B u \text{ and } \rho^l(f) = f \otimes_B e.$$

$\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$, since (3) holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^r(bu) &= \sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B bu = \sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i b \otimes_B u \\ &= \sum_i b e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B u = bu_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]}, \end{aligned}$$

for all $b \in B$ and $u \in \Sigma$, where we used the fact that $e \in (\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*)^B$. For any $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$, we have that

$$\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, M) \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*,$$

the subspace of $\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j \in M \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ satisfying

$$\sum_j \rho^M(m_j) \otimes_A g_j = \sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B e.$$

In particular,

$$T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma) \cong \{x \in \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \mid e \otimes_B x = x \otimes_B e\}.$$

Following Proposition 1.5, we have two pairs of adjoint functors (K, R) and (K', R') . Explicitly

$$\begin{aligned} K : \mathcal{M}_B &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}, \quad K(N) = N \otimes_B \Sigma; \\ R : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}} &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B, \quad R(M) = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, M) \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*. \end{aligned}$$

The unit and counit will be called η and ε , and are given by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_N : N &\rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, N \otimes_B \Sigma), \quad \eta_N(n)(u) = n \otimes_B u; \\ \varepsilon_M : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, M) &\otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M, \quad \varepsilon_M(\varphi \otimes_B u) = \varphi(u). \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_N : N &\rightarrow (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*, \quad \eta_N(n) = n \otimes_B e; \\ \varepsilon_M : (M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*) &\otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M, \quad \varepsilon_M\left(\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B u_j\right) = \sum_j m_j g_j(u_j). \end{aligned}$$

The functors K' and R' are defined in a similar way.

For every $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$, we will consider the map $l_N = N \otimes_B l : N \rightarrow N \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$, $l_N(n) = n \otimes_B e$.

Definition 2.1. Let B be a ring. We call $P \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ totally faithful if for all $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$ and $n \in N$, we have

$$(7) \quad n \otimes_B p = 0 \text{ in } N \otimes_B P, \text{ for all } p \in P \implies n = 0.$$

Observe that P is a faithful module if (7) holds for $N = B$; in fact total faithfulness is a purity condition.

Lemma 2.2. Let $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_A$ finitely generated projective as a right A -module. Then Σ is totally faithful as a left B -module if and only if $l : B \rightarrow \text{End}_A(\Sigma) \cong \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ is pure as a morphism of left B -modules.

Proof. Assume first that Σ is totally faithful. Observe that $l(b) = b \otimes_B e = \sum_i b e_i \otimes_A f_i$. Take $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$, and $n \in N$. If

$$(I_N \otimes_B l)(n \otimes_B 1_B) = \sum_i n \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i = 0,$$

then for all $u \in \Sigma$, $0 = \sum_i n \otimes_B e_i f_i(u) = n \otimes_B u$, hence $n = 0$, and it follows that $I_N \otimes_B l$ is injective, hence l is pure.

Conversely, assume that $I_N \otimes_B l$ is injective, for all $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$. If $n \otimes_B u = 0$, for all $u \in \Sigma$, then $\sum_i n \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i = 0$, hence $n = 0$. \square

Proposition 2.3. The functor K is fully faithful if and only if Σ is totally faithful as a left B -module if and only if $l : B \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ is pure in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$.

Proof. Take $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$. The map $i_N = I_N \otimes_B l : N \rightarrow N \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ factorizes through $\eta_N : N \rightarrow (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*$. Hence i_N is injective if and only if η_N is injective.

If K is fully faithful, then every η_N is bijective, hence injective, hence every i_N is injective, and Σ is totally faithful.

Conversely, let $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ be totally faithful, and take $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$. We already know that η_N is injective, and we are done if we can show that it is also surjective. Consider $\tilde{N} = (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^* / \eta_N(N)$, and the canonical projection

$$\pi : (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^* \rightarrow \tilde{N}.$$

Let $x = \sum_j n_j \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A g_j \in (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*$. Then

$$\sum_j \eta(n_j) \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A g_j = \sum_{i,j} n_j \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A g_j = \sum_i x \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i.$$

Applying π to the first three tensor factors, we find

$$0 = \sum_j \pi(\eta(n_j)) \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A g_j = \sum_i \pi(x) \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i,$$

hence for all $u \in \Sigma$,

$$0 = \sum_i \pi(x) \otimes_B e_i f_i(u) = \sum_i \pi(x) \otimes_B u,$$

so $\pi(x) = 0$, and $x \in \text{Im}(\eta_N)$, as needed. \square

We now want to investigate when R is fully faithful, or, equivalently, when is ε a natural isomorphism. For $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$, we have inclusions

$$(M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*) \otimes_B \Sigma \xrightarrow{j} M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} (\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma) \subset M \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma,$$

and an isomorphism

$$I_M \otimes_A \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}} : M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} (\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma) \rightarrow M.$$

It is obvious that $\varepsilon_M = (I_M \otimes_A \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}) \circ j$, hence ε_M is an isomorphism if and only if j is an isomorphism. Since $M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*$ is the equalizer of $\rho_M^r \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ and $M \otimes_A \rho_{\Sigma^*}^l = l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*}$, we have the following result.

Proposition 2.4. *For $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$, the following assertions are equivalent,*

- (1) $j : (M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} (\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma)$ is an isomorphism;
- (2) ε_M is an isomorphism;
- (3) $\bullet \otimes_B \Sigma$ preserves the equalizer of $\rho_M^r \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ and $l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*}$.

R is fully faithful if and only if these three conditions are satisfied for every $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$. In particular, R is fully faithful if $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_B$ is flat.

We will now give some sufficient conditions for the fully faithfulness of R . First we make the following general observation. Let B be a ring, P and Q B -bimodules, and M a right B -module. Then $\text{Hom}_B(M, P) \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$, with left B -action $(b \cdot \alpha)(m) = b\alpha(m)$, for all $m \in M$, $b \in B$ and right B -linear $\alpha : M \rightarrow P$. If $f : P \rightarrow Q$ is left and right B -linear, then

$$f \circ \bullet : \text{Hom}_B(M, P) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(M, Q)$$

is left B -linear. If f is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}_B$, split by $g : Q \rightarrow P$, then $f \circ \bullet$ is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$, split by $g \circ \bullet$.

We consider the contravariant functor $C = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\bullet, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) : \underline{\text{Ab}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Ab}}$. \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is an injective cogenerator of $\underline{\text{Ab}}$, and therefore C is exact and reflects isomorphisms. If B is a ring, then C induces functors

$$C : \mathcal{M}_B \rightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M} \text{ and } {}_B\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_B.$$

For example, if $M \in \mathcal{M}_B$, then $C(M)$ is a left B -module, by putting $(b \cdot f)(m) = f(mb)$. For $M \in \mathcal{M}_B$ and $P \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$, we have the following isomorphisms, natural in M and P :

$$(9) \quad \text{Hom}_B(M, C(P)) \cong {}_B\text{Hom}(P, C(M)) \cong C(M \otimes_B P)$$

If $P \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_B$, then $C(P) \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_B$, and the above isomorphisms are isomorphisms of left B -modules.

The map $l : B \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ is a B -bimodule map. Hence the map $C(l) : C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \rightarrow C(B)$ is also a B -bimodule map.

Proposition 2.5. *Let A and B be rings, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_{A, \text{fgp}}$. If $C(l) : C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \rightarrow C(B)$ is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}_B$, then the functors R and R' are both fully faithful.*

Proof. We will show that R is fully faithful; the proof of the fact that R' is fully faithful is similar. From Proposition 2.4, it follows that it suffices to show that the sequence

$$(9) \quad 0 \rightarrow (M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow[l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma}]{\rho_{\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma}} M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \mathcal{D}$$

is exact, for every $(M, \rho) \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$.

If $C(l) : C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \rightarrow C(B)$ is a split B -bimodule epimorphism, then it follows from the remarks preceding the Proposition that

$$C(l) \circ \bullet : \text{Hom}_B(M, C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(M, C(B))$$

is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$, for every $M \in \mathcal{M}_B$. Applying (8), we find that

$$C(l_M) : C(M \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \rightarrow C(M)$$

is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. Now consider the following diagram in \mathcal{M}_B .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
M \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^* & \xrightarrow{j} & M \otimes_A \Sigma^* \\
\downarrow j & & \downarrow \rho \otimes_A \Sigma^* \\
M \otimes_A \Sigma^* & \xrightarrow{l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*}} & M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^* \\
\downarrow \rho \otimes_A \Sigma^* \quad \downarrow l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*} & & \downarrow \rho \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^* \quad \downarrow l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*} \\
M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^* & \xrightarrow{l_{M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*}} & M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*
\end{array}$$

A straightforward computation shows that the two squares in the diagram commute. It is also easy to see that the right column is exact: take

$$x = \sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A h_j \in M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*,$$

and assume that x lies in the equalizer of $\rho \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ and $l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*} \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$. Then

$$\sum_j \rho(m_j) \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A h_j = \sum_{j,i} m_j \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A h_j,$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B u_j \otimes_A h_j = \sum_{j,i} m_j \otimes_A g_j \otimes_B e_i f_i(u_j) \otimes_A h_j \\
&= \sum_j \rho(m_j) g_j(u_j) \otimes_A h_j = \sum_j \rho(m_j) \otimes_A g_j(u_j) h_j \\
&= (\rho \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \left(\sum_j m_j \otimes_A g_j(u_j) h_j \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Now we apply the functor C to the above diagram. Then we obtain a commutative diagram in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$, with exact columns.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C(M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*) & \xleftarrow{h'} & C(M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \\
\downarrow C(\rho \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*) & \xleftarrow{C(l_{M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*})} & \downarrow C(\rho \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \\
C(M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*) & \xleftarrow{h} & C(M \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \\
\downarrow C(\rho \otimes_A \Sigma^*) & \xleftarrow{C(l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*})} & \downarrow C(j) \\
C(M \otimes_A \Sigma^*) & \xleftarrow{k} & C(M \otimes^c \Sigma^*) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

We know from the above arguments that $C(l_{M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*})$ and $C(l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^*})$ have right inverses in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. Diagram chasing arguments then show that $C(j)$ has a right inverse k in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$ such that $k \circ C(j) = C(\rho \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \circ h$. Thus the bottom row in the above diagram is a split fork, split by

$$C(M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \xleftarrow{h} C(M \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \xleftarrow{k} C(M \otimes^c \Sigma^*)$$

(see [25, p.149] for the definition of a split fork). Split forks are preserved by arbitrary functors, so applying ${}_B\text{Hom}(A, \bullet)$, we obtain a split fork in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. Using (9), this split fork takes the form

$$C(M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \otimes_A \mathcal{D}) \xrightleftharpoons[C(l_{M \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma})]{C(\rho \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma)} C(M \otimes_A \mathcal{D}) \xrightarrow{C(j \otimes_B \Sigma)} C((M \otimes^c \Sigma^*) \otimes_B \Sigma).$$

C is exact and reflects isomorphisms, hence it also reflects coequalizers. It then follows that (9) is exact, and we are done. \square

Proposition 2.6. *Let A and B be rings, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_{A,\text{fgp}}$. If $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is totally faithful, and l maps B into the center of $\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \cong \text{End}_A(\Sigma)$, or, equivalently, every $\varphi \in \text{End}_A(\Sigma)$ is left B -linear, then $C(l) : C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \rightarrow C(B)$ is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}_B$, and the functors R and R' are fully faithful.*

Proof. From Lemma 2.2, we know that $l : B \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$, $l(b) = \sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i b = \sum_i b e_i \otimes_A f_i$ is pure in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. This means that, for every $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$, the map

$$l_N : N \rightarrow N \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*, \quad l_N(n) = \sum_i n \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i,$$

is injective. In particular, $l_{C(B)}$ is an injective left B -linear map. Applying the contravariant functor C , we find that

$$C(l_{C(B)}) : C(C(B) \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*) \rightarrow C(C(B))$$

is an epimorphism in \mathcal{M}_B . From (8), it then follows that

$$C(l) \circ \bullet : \text{Hom}_B(C(B), C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*)) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(C(B), C(B))$$

is an epimorphism, which implies that $C(l)$ is a split epimorphism in \mathcal{M}_B . The condition $l(B) \subset Z(\text{End}_A(\Sigma))$ is equivalent to $(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*)^B = \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$. Since l is injective, it also implies that B is commutative, hence $B^B = B$. It follows that

$$C(B)^B = C(B) \text{ and } (C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*))^B = C(\Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*),$$

so $C(l)$ is also a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}_B$. \square

Combining Propositions 2.3 and 2.6, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 2.7. *Let A and B be rings, $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_A$ finitely generated and projective as a right A -module, with finite dual basis e , and $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$. Consider the adjoint pairs (K, R) and (K', R') introduced above. If every $\varphi \in \text{End}_A(\Sigma)$ is left B -linear, then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) (K, R) is a pair of inverse equivalences;
- (2) (K', R') is a pair of inverse equivalences;
- (3) K is fully faithful;
- (4) K' is fully faithful;
- (5) $l : B \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$, $l(b) = be = eb$, is pure in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$;
- (6) $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is totally faithful;
- (7) $l : B \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$, $l(b) = be = eb$, is pure in \mathcal{M}_B ;
- (8) $\Sigma^* \in \mathcal{M}_B$ is totally faithful

In the situation where $\Sigma = A$, and A and B commutative, we recover the Joyal-Tierney Theorem. Our proof is an adaption of Mesablishvili's proof, see [26]. In [13, Prop. 2.3], the case where $\Sigma = A$, and A not necessarily commutative is discussed. We remark that the formulation of [13, Prop. 2.3] is incorrect: we need the additional assumption that $A^B = B$. This was pointed out to us by B. Mesablishvili.

The next result is due to El Kaoutit and Gómez Torrecillas (see [23, Theorem 3.10]). Mesablishvili informed us that it is a special case of Beck's Theorem. We give a short proof, for completeness sake.

Theorem 2.8. (Faithfully flat descent) *Let A and B be rings, $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_A$ finitely generated and projective as a right A -module and flat as a left B -module. Then (K, R) is a pair of inverse equivalences if and only if $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat.*

Proof. First assume that $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat. For any $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$, the map

$$f : N \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow N \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma, \quad f(n \otimes_B u) = \sum_i n \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B u$$

is injective: if $f(\sum_j n_j \otimes_B u_j) = \sum_{i,j} n_j \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B u_j = 0$, then $0 = \sum_{i,j} n_j \otimes_B e_i f_i(u_j) = \sum_j n_j \otimes_B u_j$. Since Σ is faithfully flat, it follows that

$$l_N : N \rightarrow N \otimes_B \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*, \quad l(n) = \sum_i l \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i$$

is injective, and this means that l is pure. It then follows from Proposition 2.3 that K is fully faithful.

Conversely, let E be a short sequence in \mathcal{M}_B such that $E \otimes_B \Sigma$ is exact in \mathcal{M}_A . Applying the exact functor R to $E \otimes_B \Sigma$, and using the fact that η is an isomorphism, we find that E is exact, and it follows that $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat. \square

3. GALOIS CORINGS

Let A and B be rings, \mathcal{C} an A -coring, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and consider the adjoint pair of functors (F, G) introduced in Section 1. We can then also consider the comatrix coring $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$. We will now discuss when (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences.

Lemma 3.1. *The map*

$$\text{can} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, \quad \text{can}(g \otimes_B u) = g(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}$$

is a morphism of corings.

Proof. It is obvious that can is an A -bimodule map. We also compute that

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{can} \otimes_A \text{can})(\Delta_{\mathcal{D}}(g \otimes_B u)) &= \sum_i \text{can}(g \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A \text{can}(f_i \otimes_B u) \\ &= \sum_i g(e_{i[0]})e_{i[1]} \otimes_A f_i(u_{[0]})u_{[1]} = g(u_{[0]})u_{[1]} \otimes_A u_{[2]} = \Delta_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{can}(g \otimes_B u)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{can}(g \otimes_B u)) = g(u) = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}(g \otimes_B u).$$

□

Lemma 3.2. *We have a functor*

$$\Gamma : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}, \quad \Gamma(M, \tilde{\rho}) = (M, \rho = (M \otimes_A \text{can}) \circ \tilde{\rho}).$$

$\Gamma \circ K = F$, and we have a natural inclusion $\alpha : R \rightarrow G \circ \Gamma$. If can is bijective, then Γ is an isomorphism of categories, and α is a natural isomorphism.

Proof. We know that $(\Sigma, \rho) \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and $(\Sigma, \tilde{\rho}) \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$, with $\tilde{\rho}(u) = \sum_i u \otimes_A e_i \otimes_B f_i$. We write $\rho(u) = u_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]}$. Then $\Gamma(\Sigma, \tilde{\rho}) = (\Sigma, \rho)$, since

$$(M \otimes_A \text{can})(\tilde{\rho}(u)) = \sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i(u_{[0]})u_{[1]} = u_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]}.$$

Consequently $\Gamma(K(N)) = \Gamma(N \otimes_B \Sigma) = F(N)$, for all $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$. Now take $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{D}}$ and $f \in R(M) = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, M)$. Then $\Gamma(f) = f : \Gamma(\Sigma) \rightarrow \Gamma(M)$ is right \mathcal{C} -colinear, since for all $u \in \sigma$:

$$\begin{aligned} (f \otimes_A \mathcal{C})(\rho(u)) &= \left((f \otimes_A \mathcal{C}) \circ (\Sigma \otimes_A \text{can}) \circ \tilde{\rho} \right)(u) \\ &= \left((M \otimes_A \text{can}) \circ (f \otimes_A \mathcal{D}) \circ \tilde{\rho} \right)(u) = (M \otimes_A \text{can})(\tilde{\rho}(f(u))) = \rho(f(u)), \end{aligned}$$

and we find that

$$R(M) = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, M) \subset G(\Gamma(M)) = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Gamma(M), \Gamma(\Sigma)).$$

The rest of the proof is obvious. □

As an immediate consequence, we have:

Proposition 3.3. *With notation as above, if can is an isomorphism, then F is fully faithful if and only if K is fully faithful, and G is fully faithful if and only if R is fully faithful.*

We now give some necessary conditions for (F, G) to be a pair of inverse equivalences.

Proposition 3.4. *With notation as above, we have the following results.*

- (1) *If the functor F is fully faithful, then the map $l : B \rightarrow T = \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$, $l(b) = eb = be$ is an isomorphism;*
- (2) *if the functor G is fully faithful, then the map $\text{can} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. 1) This follows from the observation that $l = \nu_B$.

2) From Lemma 1.3, we have an isomorphism $\alpha : \Sigma^* \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C})$. We easily check that $\text{can} = \zeta_{\mathcal{C}} \circ (\alpha \otimes_B \Sigma)$, hence can is an isomorphism if and only if $\zeta_{\mathcal{C}}$ is an isomorphism. \square

Definition 3.5. ([23, 3.4]) Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and let $T = \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^* \cong \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$. Then we call (\mathcal{C}, Σ) a Galois coring if $\text{can} : \mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an isomorphism.

Let us remark that a different terminology is used in [8]. If (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is a Galois coring in the sense of Definition 3.5, then Σ is called a Galois \mathcal{C} -comodule.

We will now give some equivalent definitions. Recall first that $(M, \rho) \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is termed (\mathcal{C}, A) -injective if the following holds: for every right \mathcal{C} -colinear map $i : N \rightarrow L$ having a left inverse in \mathcal{M}_A , and for every $f : N \rightarrow M$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, there exists a $g : L \rightarrow M$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ such that $g \circ i = f$. An easy computation shows that (M, ρ) is (\mathcal{C}, A) -injective if and only if ρ has a left inverse in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Proposition 3.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring and $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

- (1) *(\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois;*
- (2) *the evaluation map $\text{ev}_{\mathcal{C}} : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}) \otimes_T \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an isomorphism;*
- (3) *if $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is (\mathcal{C}, A) -injective, then the evaluation map*

$$\text{ev}_M : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \otimes_T \Sigma \rightarrow M, \text{ev}_M(f \otimes_T u) = f(u)$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. 1) \iff 2) follows from the fact that $\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}) \cong \text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, A) = \Sigma^*$, see Lemma 1.3. 3) \implies 2) is obvious.

1) \implies 3). For all $L \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, we have a split exact sequence (see [34, 3.7]):

$$(10) \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(L, M) \xrightarrow{i} \text{Hom}_A(L, M) \xrightarrow{j} \text{Hom}_A(L, M \otimes_A \mathcal{C}).$$

The map j is given by

$$j(f)(l) = f(l)_{[0]} \otimes_A f(l)_{[1]} - f(l_{[0]}) \otimes_A l_{[1]},$$

and the splitting maps $\alpha : \text{Hom}_A(L, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(L, M)$ and $\beta : \text{Hom}_A(L, M \otimes_A \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(L, M)$ are given by the formulas

$$\alpha(f)(l) = \gamma(f(l_{[0]}) \otimes_A l_{[1]}), \text{ and } \beta(g) = \gamma \circ g,$$

where γ is a left inverse of ρ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Now take $L = \Sigma$, and apply $\bullet_A \Sigma$ to (10). Using the fact that $\text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, M) \cong M \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ and $\text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, M \otimes_A \mathcal{C}) \cong M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \Sigma^*$,

we obtain a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \otimes_T \Sigma & \rightarrow & M \otimes_A \mathcal{D} & \rightarrow & M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{D} \\
& & \downarrow \text{ev}_M & & \downarrow M \otimes_A \text{can} & & \downarrow M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \text{can} \\
0 & \rightarrow & M & \xrightarrow{\rho} & M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}
\end{array}$$

where $\psi = \rho \otimes_A \mathcal{C} - M \otimes_A \Delta_{\mathcal{C}}$. The top row is split exact, and the bottom row is exact. a straightforward computation shows that the diagram commutes. From the fact that can is bijective, it then follows that ev_M is bijective. \square

We now look at corings with a fixed flat comodule. First we have to recall basic facts about generators. We include the proof of our next Lemma for completeness sake.

Lemma 3.7. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, and $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and consider the following statements.*

- (1) Σ generates $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$: if $0 \neq g : M \rightarrow N$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, then there exists $f \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M)$ such that $g \circ f \neq 0$;
- (2) for all $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, $\text{ev}_M : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M$ is surjective;
- (3) for all $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, $\text{ev}_M : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow M$ is bijective.

The first two statements are equivalent. If \mathcal{C} is flat as a left A -module, then all three statements are equivalent.

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 2). The image of ev_M is a right \mathcal{C} -comodule, and we can consider the canonical projection $g : M \rightarrow M/\text{Im}(\text{ev}_M)$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. For all $f \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M)$ and $u \in \Sigma$, $(g \circ f)(u) = g(\text{ev}_M(f \otimes u)) = 0$, hence $g = 0$, and ev_M is surjective.

2) \Rightarrow 1). Take $m \in M$ such that $g(m) \neq 0$. We have $f_i \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M)$ and $u_i \in \Sigma$ such that $m = \sum_i f_i(u_i)$. If $g(\varphi_i(u_i)) = 0$ for all i , then $g(m) = g(\sum_i f_i(u_i)) = 0$, which is impossible. Hence there exists i such that $g \circ f_i \neq 0$.

2) \Rightarrow 3). (along the lines of [12, 43.12]). Assume that \mathcal{C} is flat as left A -module.

We have to show that every ev_M is injective. Take $\sum_{i=1}^k f_i \otimes m_i \in \text{Ker } \text{ev}_M$, i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^k f_i(m_i) = 0$. Consider the projection $\pi_i : \Sigma^k \rightarrow \Sigma$ onto the i -th component, and $f = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i \circ \pi_i \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma^k, M)$. $\text{Ker } f \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, since \mathcal{C} is flat (see [12]). Also $(m_1, \dots, m_k) \in \text{Ker } f$, since $f(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i(x_i)$. By assumption, the map

$$\text{ev}_{\text{Ker } f} : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \text{Ker } f) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow \text{Ker } f$$

is surjective, hence we can find $a_j \in \Sigma$ and $g_j \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \text{Ker } f)$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^l g_j(a_j) = (m_1, \dots, m_k)$. Using the fact that $\text{Im } g_j \subset \text{ker } f$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^k f_i \otimes_B m_i &= \sum_{i=1}^k f_i \otimes_B \sum_{j=1}^l (\pi_i \circ g_j)(a_j) \\
&= \sum_{j=1}^l \left(\sum_{i=1}^k f_i \circ \pi_i \right) \circ g_j \otimes_B a_j = \sum_{j=1}^l f \circ g_j \otimes_B a_j = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

\square

Theorem 3.8. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and $B = T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$. The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (1) (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is flat;
- (2) G is fully faithful and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is flat;
- (3) $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a generator and $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is flat.
- (4) ev_M is bijective for every $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is flat.

Proof. $1) \Rightarrow 2)$ follows from Propositions 2.4 and 3.3.

$2) \Rightarrow 1)$ follows from Proposition 3.4.

$2) \Rightarrow 3)$. $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is flat, and $\Sigma^* \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is finitely generated projective, hence flat, so $\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma = \mathcal{D} \cong \mathcal{C}$ is flat in ${}_A\mathcal{M}$.

Take $0 \neq g : M \rightarrow N$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Then

$$G(g) : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, N), \quad G(g)(f) = g \circ f.$$

$G(g) \neq 0$ since G is fully faithful. Hence there exists $f \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M)$ such that $G(g)(f) = g \circ f \neq 0$, and this is exactly what we need.

$3) \Rightarrow 4)$ (along the lines of [32, 15.9]). We first show that Σ is flat as a left B -module. It suffices to show (cf. e.g. [32, 12.16]) that, for any finitely generated right ideal $J = f_1 B + \cdots + f_k B$ of B , the map $\mu_J : J \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow J\Sigma$, $\mu_J(g \otimes u) = g(u)$ is injective. We consider the surjection

$$\phi : \Sigma^n \rightarrow J\Sigma, \quad \phi(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(u_i)$$

$K = \text{Ker } \phi \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, because $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is flat. We have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, K) \xrightarrow{\alpha} \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \Sigma^n) \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, J\Sigma) \rightarrow 0$$

α is the natural embedding, and $\beta(f) = \phi \circ f$. Observe that $\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, J\Sigma) \cong J$. Tensoring by Σ , we obtain the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, K) \otimes_B \Sigma & \xrightarrow{\alpha \otimes \Sigma} & \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \Sigma^n) \otimes_B \Sigma & \xrightarrow{\beta \otimes \Sigma} & J \otimes_B \Sigma & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow \text{ev}_K & & \downarrow \text{ev}_{\Sigma^n} & & \downarrow \mu_J & & \\ 0 \longrightarrow & K & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Sigma^n & \xrightarrow{\phi} & J\Sigma & \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

ev_K is surjective, by assumption, and ev_{Σ^n} is the canonical isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \Sigma^n) \otimes_B \Sigma \cong \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \Sigma)^n \otimes_B \Sigma \cong B^n \otimes_B \Sigma \cong \Sigma^n$$

A diagram chasing argument then implies that μ_J is injective. It then follows from Lemma 3.7 that every ev_M is bijective.

$4) \Rightarrow 1)$ follows from Proposition 3.6. □

Theorem 3.9. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, and $B = T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$. The following assertions are equivalent.*

- (1) (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat;
- (2) (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is flat;
- (3) $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a progenerator and $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is flat.

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 2). $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat, hence (K, R) is a pair of inverse equivalences, by Theorem 2.8. It then follows from Proposition 3.3 that (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences.

2) \Rightarrow 1). It follows from Proposition 3.4 that (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois.

1) \Rightarrow 3). In view of Theorem 3.8, we only have to show that $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is projective. Take an epimorphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. We know from Theorem 3.8 that ev_M and ev_N are isomorphisms. We also have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, M) \otimes_B \Sigma & \xrightarrow{\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, f) \otimes_B \Sigma} & \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, N) \otimes_B \Sigma \\ \text{ev}_M \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{ev}_N \\ M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \end{array}$$

so it follows that $\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, f) \otimes_B \Sigma$ is surjective. From the fact that Σ is a faithfully flat left B -module, it then follows that $\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, f)$ is projective, hence Σ is a projective object in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

3) \Rightarrow 1). It follows from Theorem 3.8 that (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois and that $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat. Arguments similar to the ones in [32, 18.4 (3)] show that for any right ideal J of B , the inclusion $J \subset \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, J\Sigma)$ is an equality. Details are as follows. Take $g \in \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, J\Sigma)$. Let $\{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$ be a set of generators of $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_A$, and write $g(u_i) = f_i(u_i)$, with $f_i \in J$. Let J' be the subideal of J generated by $\{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$. Since $\{f_1(u_1), \dots, f_k(u_k)\}$ generate $\text{Im}(g)$ as a right A -module, we have that $\text{Im}(g) \subset J'\Sigma$. Let $\pi_i : M^k \rightarrow M$ and $e_i : M \rightarrow M^k$ be the natural projection and inclusion. The map $f = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i \circ \pi_i : \Sigma^k \rightarrow J'\Sigma$ is surjective; since $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is projective, there exists $h = \sum_{j=1}^k e_j \circ h_j : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma^k$ such that

$$g = f \circ h = \sum_{i,j=1}^k f_i \circ \pi_i \circ e_j \circ h_j = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i \circ h_i \in J'\Sigma \subset J\Sigma$$

If $J \neq B$, then $\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, J\Sigma) \neq \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \Sigma)$, hence $J\Sigma \neq \Sigma$, and this proves that $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat using [32, 12.17] \square

Remark 3.10. A more general version of Theorem 3.9, with a different proof, was given by El Kaoutit and Gómez Torrecillas in [23, Theorem 3.2]. In particular, Condition (3) of Theorem 3.9 implies that $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_A$ is finitely generated and projective.

4. MORITA THEORY

The dual of the canonical map. As before, let A and B be rings, \mathcal{C} an A -coring, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_{\text{fg}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Let $T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$ and $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$. Then ${}^*\mathcal{C} = {}_A\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, A)$ is a ring, with multiplication defined by

$$(f \# g)(c) = g(c_{(1)})f(c_{(2)}).$$

In a similar way, $\mathcal{C}^* = \text{Hom}_A(\mathcal{C}, A)$ is a ring, with multiplication defined by

$$(f \# g)(c) = f(g(c_{(1)})c_{(2)}).$$

We have a ring isomorphism

$$\alpha : {}^*\mathcal{D} = {}_A\text{Hom}(\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma, A) \rightarrow {}_B\text{End}(\Sigma)^{\text{op}}$$

given by

$$\alpha(\varphi)(u) = \sum_i e_i \varphi(f_i \otimes_B u) \text{ and } \alpha^{-1}(\psi)(f \otimes_B u) = f(\psi(u))$$

In a similar way, we have a ring isomorphism

$$\beta : \mathcal{D}^* = \text{Hom}_A(\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma, A) \rightarrow \text{End}_B(\Sigma^*)$$

given by

$$(\beta(\varphi)(f))(u) = \varphi(f \otimes_B u) \text{ and } \alpha^{-1}(\psi)(f \otimes_B u) = \psi(f)(u)$$

Observe also that

$${}_B\text{End}(\Sigma)^{\text{op}} \cong \text{End}_B(\Sigma^*),$$

the isomorphism is given by sending ψ to ψ^* .

We can also consider the maps dual to $\text{can} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$:

$${}^*\text{can} : {}^*\mathcal{C} \rightarrow {}_B\text{End}(\Sigma)^{\text{op}}, \quad {}^*\text{can}(\varphi(u) = u_{[0]}\varphi(u_{[1]}))$$

$$\text{can}^* : \mathcal{C}^* \rightarrow \text{End}_B(\Sigma^*), \quad \text{can}^*(\varphi)(f) = \varphi \circ (f \otimes \mathcal{C}) \circ \rho_\Sigma$$

We immediately have the following result:

Proposition 4.1. *If (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois, then ${}^*\text{can}$ and can^* are isomorphisms. If ${}^*\text{can}$ (resp. can^*) is an isomorphism, and $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ (resp. $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{M}_A$) and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ are finitely generated projective, then (\mathcal{C}, Σ) is Galois.*

A Morita context associated to a comodule. Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, and $M \in {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$. We can associate a Morita context to M . If $\mathcal{C} = A$ is the trivial coring, then we recover the Morita context associated to a module (see [4]). The context will also generalize the Morita contexts introduced in [1] and [16]. The context will connect $T = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{End}(M)^{\text{op}}$ and ${}^*\mathcal{C}$.

Lemma 4.2. *With notation as above, ${}^*M \in {}_T\mathcal{M}_{{}^*\mathcal{C}}$ and $Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, M) \in {}^*\mathcal{C}\mathcal{M}_T$.*

Proof. Let $\varphi \in {}^*M$, $f \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$, $t \in T$, $q \in Q$ and $m \in M$. The bimodule structure on *M is defined by

$$(11) \quad (\varphi \cdot f)(m) = f(m_{[-1]}\varphi(m_{[0]})) \text{ and } t \cdot \varphi = \varphi \circ t.$$

Let us show that the two actions commute

$$\begin{aligned} (t \cdot (\varphi \cdot f))(m) &= (\varphi \cdot f)(t(m)) = f(t(m)_{[-1]}\varphi(t(m)_{[0]})) \\ &= f(m_{[-1]}\varphi(t(m_{[0]}))) = ((t \cdot \varphi) \cdot f)(m). \end{aligned}$$

The bimodule structure on Q is defined by

$$(12) \quad (f \cdot q)(c) = q(c_1)f(c_2) \text{ and } q \cdot t = t \circ q.$$

The two actions commute, since

$$((f \cdot q) \cdot t)(c) = t(q(c_1)f(c_2)) = (q \cdot t)(c_1)f(c_2) = (f \cdot (q \cdot t))(c).$$

□

Lemma 4.3. *With notation as in Lemma 4.2, we have well-defined bimodule maps*

$$\begin{aligned}\mu : Q \otimes_T {}^*M &\rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}, \quad \mu(q \otimes \varphi) = \varphi \circ q; \\ \tau : {}^*M \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q &\rightarrow T, \quad \tau(\varphi \otimes q)(m) = q(m_{[-1]}\varphi(m_{[0]})).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. These are straightforward verifications. \square

Theorem 4.4. *With notation as in Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, we have a Morita context $\mathbb{C} = (T, {}^*\mathcal{C}, {}^*M, Q, \tau, \mu)$.*

Proof. We first show that $\mu \otimes Q = Q \otimes \tau$. For all $p, q \in Q$, $\varphi \in {}^*M$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}((Q \otimes \tau)(q \otimes \varphi \otimes p))(c) &= (q \cdot \tau(\varphi \otimes p))(c) = \tau(\varphi \otimes p)(q(c)) \\ &= p(q(c)_{[-1]}\varphi(q(c)_{[0]})) = p(c_{(1)}\varphi(q(c_{(2)})) \\ &= ((\varphi \circ q) \cdot p)(c) = ((\mu \otimes q)(q \otimes \varphi \otimes p))(c)\end{aligned}$$

${}^*M \otimes \mu = \tau \otimes {}^*M$ since

$$\begin{aligned}((\tau \otimes {}^*M)(\varphi \otimes q \otimes \psi))(m) &= (\tau(\varphi \otimes q) \cdot \psi)(m) = \psi(\tau(\varphi \otimes q)(m)) \\ &= \psi(q(m_{[-1]}\varphi(m_{[0]})) = (\psi \circ q)(m_{[-1]}\varphi(m_{[0]})) \\ &= (\varphi(\psi \circ q))(m) = (({}^*M \otimes \mu)(\varphi \otimes q \otimes \psi))(m)\end{aligned}$$

for all $q \in Q$, $\varphi, \psi \in {}^*M$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$. \square

Remarks 4.5. 1) If $\mathcal{C} = A$ is the trivial coring, and $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$, then the Morita context $\mathbb{C} = ({}_A\text{End}(M)^{\text{op}}, A, {}^*M, M, \tau, \mu)$ is the Morita context associated to the A -module M , as in [4, II.4].

2) We can also construct a Morita context associated to $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$:

$$\mathbb{C} = (T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(M), \mathcal{C}^*, Q = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, M), M^*, \tau, \mu)$$

with $M^* \in {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}_T$ via

$$(f \cdot \varphi)(m) = f(\varphi(m_{[0]})m_{[1]}) \text{ and } \varphi \cdot t = \varphi \circ t,$$

$Q \in {}_T\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}^*}$ via

$$(q \cdot f)(c) = q(f(c_{(1)})c_{(2)}) \text{ and } t \cdot q = t \circ q.$$

The connecting maps are

$$\begin{aligned}\mu : M^* \otimes_T Q &\rightarrow \mathcal{C}^*, \quad \mu(\varphi \otimes q) = \varphi \circ q \\ \tau : Q \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} M^* &\rightarrow T, \quad \tau(q \otimes \varphi)(m) = q(\varphi(m_{[0]})m_{[1]})\end{aligned}$$

3) Let $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Then $\Sigma^* \in {}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$. As ${}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{End}(\Sigma^*)^{\text{op}} \cong \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma) = T$, we obtain a Morita context

$$(13) \quad \mathbb{C} = (T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma), {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*), \tau, \mu)$$

with $Q \in {}_{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}_T$ by

$$(f \cdot q)(c) = q(c_{(1)}f(c_{(2)})) \text{ and } (q \cdot t)(c) = q(c) \circ t$$

and $\Sigma \in {}_T\mathcal{M}_{{}^*\mathcal{C}}$ by

$$t \cdot u = t(u) \text{ and } u \cdot f = u_{[0]}f(u_{[1]})$$

and

$$(14) \quad \mu : Q \otimes_T \Sigma \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}, \quad \mu(q \otimes u)(c) = q(c)(u)$$

$$(15) \quad \tau : \Sigma \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow T, \quad \tau(u \otimes q)(v) = u_{[0]}(q(u_{[1]})(v))$$

4) Take $x \in G(\mathcal{C})$; then A is a right \mathcal{C} -comodule: $\rho(a) = xa$. The Morita context (13) is then the Morita context studied in [1, 16].

If $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, then Σ is also a right ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ -module, and we can associate to Σ a Morita context as in [4, II.4], namely

$$(16) \quad \mathbb{T} = (\tilde{T} = \text{End}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma), {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, \tilde{Q} = \text{Hom}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, {}^*\mathcal{C}), \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\varphi}),$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mu} : \tilde{Q} \otimes_{\tilde{T}} \Sigma &\rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}, \quad \tilde{\mu}(\lambda \otimes u) = \lambda(u) \\ \tilde{\tau} : \Sigma \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} \tilde{Q} &\rightarrow \tilde{T}, \quad \tilde{\tau}(u \otimes \lambda)(v) = u \cdot \lambda(v) = u_{[0]}(\lambda(v)(u_{[1]})). \end{aligned}$$

We will now study the relationship between the Morita contexts (13) and (16). But first we need a Lemma.

Lemma 4.6. *Consider $Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*)$. A left A -linear map $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ belongs to Q if and only if*

$$(17) \quad c_{(1)}(q(c_{(2)})(u)) = (q(c)(u_{[0]}))u_{[1]}$$

for all $u \in \Sigma$.

Proof. Recall that the left \mathcal{C} -coaction on Σ^* is given by (2). Hence $q \in Q$ if and only if

$$(18) \quad c_{(1)} \otimes_A q(c_{(2)}) = \sum_i (q(c)(e_{i[0]}))e_{i[0]} \otimes_A f_i.$$

Applying the second tensor factor to $u \in \Sigma$, we obtain (17). Conversely, if (17) holds, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i (q(c)(e_{i[0]}))e_{i[1]} \otimes_A f_i &= \sum_i c_{(1)}(q(c_{(2)})(e_i)) \otimes_A f_i \\ &= \sum_i c_{(1)} \otimes_A (q(c_{(2)})(e_i))f_i = c_{(1)} \otimes_A q(c_{(2)}) \end{aligned}$$

proving (18). □

Proposition 4.7. *We have a morphism of Morita contexts*

$$\mathbb{C} = (T, {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, Q, \tau, \mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{T} = (\tilde{T}, {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\varphi}).$$

It is an isomorphism if \mathcal{C} is locally projective as a left A -module.

Proof. We have the inclusion

$$T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma) \subset \tilde{T} = \text{End}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$$

We also have a map

$$\alpha : Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*) \rightarrow \tilde{Q} = \text{Hom}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, {}^*\mathcal{C}).$$

For $q : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Sigma^*$, we let

$$\alpha(q) = {}^*q : {}^*(\Sigma^*) \cong \Sigma \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C};$$

the fact that Σ is isomorphic to its double dual follows from the fact that Σ is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module. Let us show that left \mathcal{C} -colinearity

of q implies right ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ -linearity of *q . First observe that ${}^*q(u)(c) = q(c)(u)$. For all $f \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$, $u \in \Sigma$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^*q(u \cdot f)(c) &= {}^*q(u_{[0]}f(u_{[1]}))(c) = q(c)(u_{[0]}f(u_{[1]})) \\
 &= q(c)(u_{[0]})f(u_{[1]}) = f(q(c)(u_{[0]}))u_{[1]} \\
 (17) \quad &= f(c_{(1)}(q(c_{(2)})(u))) = f(c_{(1)}({}^*q(u)(c_{(2)}))) \\
 &= ({}^*q(u) \# f)(c)
 \end{aligned}$$

Let us show that this defines a morphism of Morita contexts, i.e.

$$\mu = \tilde{\mu} \circ (\alpha \otimes \Sigma) \text{ and } \tau = \tilde{\tau} \circ (\Sigma \otimes \alpha)$$

Indeed,

$$\tilde{\mu}({}^*q \otimes u)(c) = {}^*q(u)(c) = q(c)(u) = \mu(q \otimes u)(c)$$

and

$$\tilde{\tau}(u \otimes {}^*q)(v) = u_{[0]}({}^*q(v)(u_{[1]})) = u_{[0]}(q(u_{[1]})(v)) = \tau(u \otimes q)(v).$$

Now assume that $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is locally projective. Recall that this means that, for every finite $D \subset \mathcal{C}$, there exists $\sum_i c_i^* \otimes c_i \in {}^*\mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$ such that

$$d = \sum_i c_i^*(d)c_i,$$

for all $d \in D$. We first show that $\tilde{T} \subset T$. Take $f \in \tilde{T}$, and fix $u \in \Sigma$. Then write

$$(19) \quad \rho(u) = u_{[0]} \otimes u_{[1]} = \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \otimes d_j, \quad \rho(f(u)) = f(u)_{[0]} \otimes f(u)_{[1]} = \sum_{k=1}^m v_k \otimes e_k,$$

and consider the finite set $D = \{d_1, \dots, d_n, e_1, \dots, e_m\} \subset \mathcal{C}$. Taking $\sum_i c_i^* \otimes c_i \in {}^*\mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$, as above, we can compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(u_{[0]}) \otimes_A u_{[1]} &= \sum_i f(u_{[0]}) \otimes_A c_i^*(u_{[1]})c_i \\
 &= \sum_i f(u_{[0]}c_i^*(u_{[1]})) \otimes_A c_i = \sum_i f(u \cdot c_i^*) \otimes_A c_i \\
 &= \sum_i f(u) \cdot c_i^* \otimes_A c_i = \sum_i f(u)_{[0]}c_i^*(f(u)_{[1]}) \otimes_A c_i \\
 &= \sum_i f(u)_{[0]} \otimes_A c_i^*(f(u)_{[1]})c_i = f(u)_{[0]} \otimes_A f(u)_{[1]}
 \end{aligned}$$

proving that f is right \mathcal{C} -colinear, as needed.

Now take $\tilde{q} \in \tilde{Q}$, and define $q = \beta(\tilde{q})$ by

$$q(c)(u) = \tilde{q}(u)(c)$$

We will show, using Lemma 4.6, that q is right \mathcal{C} -colinear. We know that \tilde{q} is right ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ -linear, hence

$$\tilde{q}(u \cdot f)(c) = f(c_{(1)}(\tilde{q}(u)(c_{(2)}))),$$

and

$$(20) \quad q(c)(u \cdot f) = f(c_{(1)}(q(c_{(2)})(u))),$$

for all $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $f \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$ and $u \in \Sigma$. Fix $u \in \Sigma$, let $D = \{d_1, \dots, d_n\} \subset \mathcal{C}$ as in (19), and take the corresponding $\sum_i c_i^* \otimes c_i \in {}^*\mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$. We then compute

$$\begin{aligned}
 (q(c)(u_{[0]}))u_{[1]} &= \sum_i q(c)(u_{[0]})c_i^*(u_{[1]})c_i \\
 &= \sum_i q(c)(u_{[0]}c_i^*(u_{[1]}))c_i = \sum_i q(c)(u \cdot c_i^*)c_i \\
 (20) \quad &= \sum_i c_i^*(c_{(1)}(q(c_{(2)})(u)))c_i = c_{(1)}(q(c_{(2)})(u))
 \end{aligned}$$

This proves that q satisfies (17), hence $q \in Q$. We have a well-defined map $\beta : \tilde{Q} \rightarrow Q$, which is clearly the inverse of α . \square

Now let A and B be rings, and $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_A$. We will compare the Morita context \mathbb{D} associated to the comatrix coring $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$ to the Morita context \mathbb{S} associated to $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$. Recall that this Morita context is

$$\mathbb{S} = (B, S = {}_B\text{End}(\Sigma)^{\text{op}}, \Sigma, {}^*\Sigma = {}_B\text{Hom}(\Sigma, B), \varphi, \psi)$$

with

$$\varphi : \Sigma \otimes_S {}^*\Sigma \rightarrow B, \quad \varphi(u \otimes s) = s(u)$$

and

$$\psi : {}^*\Sigma \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow S, \quad \psi(\gamma \otimes u)(v) = \gamma(u)v.$$

Proposition 4.8. *With notation as above, we have a morphism of Morita contexts*

$$\mathbb{S} = (B, S, \Sigma, {}^*\Sigma, \varphi, \psi) \rightarrow \mathbb{D} = (T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma), {}^*\mathcal{D}, \Sigma, Q, \tau, \mu).$$

It is an isomorphism if $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is totally faithful.

Proof. If $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is totally faithful, then the map

$$\eta_N : N \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma, N \otimes_B \Sigma), \quad \eta(n)(u) = n \otimes_B u$$

is an isomorphism, for every $N \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$. In particular, $\eta_B : B \rightarrow T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma)$ is then an isomorphism. Since $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_A$ is finitely generated projective, we also have an isomorphism

$${}^*\mathcal{D} = {}_A\text{Hom}(\Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma, A) \cong S = {}_B\text{End}(\Sigma)$$

We will next construct a map

$$\lambda : {}^*\Sigma = {}_B\text{Hom}(\Sigma, B) \rightarrow Q = {}^{\mathcal{D}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{D}, \Sigma^*).$$

A left A -linear map $\varphi : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \Sigma^*$ belongs to Q (i.e. is left \mathcal{D} -colinear) if and only if

$$(21) \quad \sum_i \varphi(f \otimes_B u) \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i = \sum_i f \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A \varphi(f_i \otimes_B u).$$

Take $\gamma \in {}^*\Sigma = {}_B\text{Hom}(\Sigma, B)$, and define $\lambda(\gamma) = \varphi$ by

$$\varphi(f \otimes_B u) = f\gamma(u).$$

then $\lambda(\gamma) \in Q$ since

$$f\gamma(u) \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i = f \otimes_B \gamma(u)e_i \otimes_A f_i = f \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i\gamma(u).$$

If $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is totally faithful, then the inverse $\bar{\lambda}$ of λ is

$$\bar{\lambda} : {}^{\mathcal{D}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{D}, \Sigma^*) \rightarrow {}_B\text{Hom}(\Sigma, B) \cong {}_B\text{Hom}(\Sigma, \text{End}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma)),$$

given by $\bar{\lambda}(\varphi) = \beta$, with

$$(22) \quad \beta(u)(v) = \sum_i e_i(\varphi(f_i \otimes_B u)(v)).$$

We prove that $\beta(u) \in \text{End}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma)$ it suffices to show that

$$(23) \quad \sum_j \beta(u)(e_j) \otimes_A f_j \otimes_B v = \sum_j e_j \otimes_A f_j \otimes_B \beta(u)(v)$$

or $A = B$, where

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sum_{i,j} e_i(\varphi(f_i \otimes_B u)(e_j)) \otimes_A f_j \otimes_B v \\ B &= \sum_{i,j} e_j \otimes_A f_j \otimes_B e_i(\varphi(f_i \otimes_B u)(v)) \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (21) that

$$\sum_{i,j} e_i \otimes_A \varphi(f_i \otimes_B u) \otimes_B e_j \otimes_A f_j \otimes_B v = \sum_{i,j} e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B e_j \otimes_A \varphi(f_j \otimes_B u) \otimes_B v,$$

and, after we let the second tensor factor act on the third one,

$$A = \sum_j e_j \otimes_A \varphi(f_j \otimes_B u) \otimes_B v$$

Using (21), we also obtain that

$$\sum_{i,j} e_j \otimes_A f_j \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A \varphi(f_i \otimes_B u) \otimes_B v = \sum_{i,j} e_j \otimes_A \varphi(f_j \otimes_B u) \otimes_B e_i \otimes_A f_i \otimes_B v;$$

letting the fourth tensor factor act on the fifth, we find

$$B = \sum_j e_j \otimes_A \varphi(f_j \otimes_B u) \otimes_B v,$$

and (23) follows.

Let us now check that λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ are inverses, at least if we identify B and T . Take $\lambda \in {}_B\text{Hom}(\Sigma, B)$, and $(\bar{\lambda} \circ \lambda)(\gamma) = \beta : \Sigma \rightarrow \text{End}^{\mathcal{D}}(\Sigma)$. Then

$$\beta(u)(v) = \sum_i e_i(f_i \gamma(u))(v) = \sum_i e_i(f_i(\gamma(u)(v) = \gamma(u)v),$$

as needed. Now take $\varphi \in {}^{\mathcal{D}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{D}, \Sigma^*)$, and put $\beta = \bar{\lambda}(\varphi)$, $\psi = \lambda(\beta)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(f \otimes_B u)(v) &= f(\beta(u)(v)) = f\left(\sum_i e_i(\varphi(f_i \otimes_B u)(v))\right) \\ &= \sum_i f(e_i)(\varphi(f_i \otimes_B u)(v)) = \varphi(f \otimes_B u)(v) \end{aligned}$$

To show that we really have a morphism of Morita contexts, we first have to show that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma \otimes_S {}^*\Sigma & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & B \\ \Sigma \otimes_S \lambda \downarrow & & \downarrow \eta_B \\ \Sigma \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{D}} Q & \xrightarrow{\tau} & T \end{array}$$

commutes. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left((\tau \circ (\Sigma \otimes_S \lambda))(u \otimes \gamma) \right)(v) = \tau(u \otimes \lambda(\gamma))(v) \\
&= u_{[0]}(\lambda(\gamma)(u_{[1]}))(v) = \sum_i e_i(\lambda(\gamma)(f_i \otimes_B u))(v) \\
&= \sum_i e_i f_i(\gamma(u)(v)) = \gamma(u)(v) = ((\eta_B \circ \varphi)(u \otimes \gamma))(v)
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we need commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
{}^*\Sigma \otimes_B \Sigma & \xrightarrow{\psi} & S \\
\lambda \otimes \Sigma \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\
Q \otimes_T \Sigma & \xrightarrow{\mu} & {}^*\mathcal{D}
\end{array}$$

This is also straightforward:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left((\tau \circ (\Sigma \otimes_S \lambda))(u \otimes \gamma) \right)(v) = (\tau(u \otimes \lambda(\gamma)))(v) \\
&= u_{[0]}(\lambda(\gamma)(u_{[1]}))(v) = \sum_i e_i(\lambda(\gamma)(f_i \otimes u))(v) \\
&= \sum_i e_i f_i(\gamma(u)v) = \gamma(u)v = ((\eta_B \circ \varphi)(u \otimes \gamma))(v)
\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 4.9. *Consider the Morita context $\mathbb{C} = (T, {}^*\mathcal{C}, {}^*M, Q, \tau, \mu)$ from Theorem 4.4, and assume that M is finitely generated and projective as a left A -module. The following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) τ is surjective (hence bijective);
- (2) for every $N \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, the map

$$\omega_N : N \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}({}^*M, N), \quad \omega_N(n \otimes q)(u) = n\mu(q \otimes u)$$

is surjective;

- (3) the natural transformation

$$\omega : \bullet \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}({}^*M, \bullet)$$

given by

$$\omega_N : N \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}({}^*M, N), \quad \omega_N(n \otimes q)(u) = n\mu(q \otimes u),$$

for every $N \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, is an isomorphism;

- (4) the natural transformation

$$\overline{\omega} : \tilde{G} = \bullet \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow G = \bullet \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} M$$

given by

$$\overline{\omega}_N : N \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow N \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} M, \quad \overline{\omega}_N(n \otimes q) = \sum_i n\mu(q \otimes f_i) \otimes e_i,$$

for every $N \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, is an isomorphism.

In this case, M is finitely generated and projective as a left T -module.

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 3). If τ is surjective, then *M is finitely generated and projective as a right T -module ([4, Theorem I.3.4]), so M is finitely generated and projective as a left T -module.

Take $\Sigma = {}^*M$, and let $\sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i$ be a finite dual basis of $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_A$, as before. Choose $u_j \in {}^*M$ and $q_j \in Q$ such that $\tau(\sum_j u_j \otimes q_j)$ is the identity map on M . Then we define

$$\psi_N : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}({}^*M, N) \rightarrow N \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} Q, \quad \psi_N(\varphi) = \sum_j \varphi(u_j) \otimes q_j.$$

Then ψ_N and ω_N are inverses:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_N(\omega_N(n \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} q)) &= \sum_j n \mu(q \otimes u_j) \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} q_j \\ &= \sum_j n \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} \mu(q \otimes u_j) q_j = \sum_j n \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} q \tau(u_j \otimes q_j) = n \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} q \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_N(\psi_N(\varphi))(u) &= \omega_N\left(\sum_j \varphi(u_j) \otimes q_j\right)(u) \\ &= \sum_j \varphi(u_j) \mu(q_j \otimes u) = \sum_j \varphi(u_j)_{[0]}(q_j(\varphi(u_j)_{[1]})(u)) \\ &= \sum_j \varphi(u_{j[0]})(q_j(u_{j[1]})(u)) = \sum_i \varphi(e_i)(f_i(u)) = \varphi(u). \end{aligned}$$

3) \Rightarrow 2) is trivial.

2) \Rightarrow 1): take $N = M$. 3) \Leftrightarrow 4) follows from Proposition 1.4. \square

From now on, we restrict attention to the Morita context $\mathcal{C} = (T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma), {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*), \tau, \mu)$ from (13), with $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_A$ finitely generated projective. We study the image of the map μ . Assume that $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is locally projective, and recall from [17] that $f \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$ is called rational if there exist a finite number $f_i \in \mathcal{C}^*$ and $c_i \in \mathcal{C}$ such that

$$(24) \quad f \# g = \sum_f f_i g(c_i)$$

for all $g \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$. Then

$$({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}} = \{f \in {}^*\mathcal{C} \mid f \text{ is rational}\}$$

is a right \mathcal{C} -comodule.

Lemma 4.10. *Let $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, where \mathcal{C} is locally projective as a left A -module, and consider the μ from the Morita context (13). Then*

$$\text{Im } \mu \subset ({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}.$$

Proof. Take $\mu(q \otimes u) \in \text{Im } \mu$. For all $f \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\mu(q \otimes u) \# f)(c) &= f(c_{(1)} \mu(q \otimes u)(c_{(2)})) \\ &= f(c_{(1)} q(c_{(2)})(u)) = f(q(c)(u_{[0]} u_{[1]})) \\ &= q(c)(u_{[0]}) f(u_{[1]}) = \mu(q \otimes u_{[0]})(c) f(u_{[1]}), \end{aligned}$$

and the rationality of $\mu(q \otimes u)$ follows after we take $f_i = \mu(q \otimes u_{[0]})$ and $c_i = u_{[1]}$. \square

Corollary 4.11. *If μ is surjective, then \mathcal{C} is finitely generated and projective as a left A -module.*

Proof. If μ is surjective, then it follows from Lemma 4.10 that every $f \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$ is rational, and then it follows from [17, Cor. 4.2] that $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is finitely generated projective. \square

We now consider the situation where \mathcal{C} is finitely generated and projective as a left A -module. Then the categories $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\mathcal{M}_{*\mathcal{C}}$ are isomorphic. The functor

$$F = \bullet \otimes_B \Sigma : \mathcal{M}_B \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{*\mathcal{C}}$$

has a right adjoint $G = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \bullet)$. If the map τ in the Morita context \mathbb{C} is surjective, and $B = T$, then $\tilde{G} = \bullet \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} Q$ is also a right adjoint of F , hence $G \cong \tilde{G}$, by Kan's Theorem. If we construct the isomorphism $G(M) \cong \tilde{G}(M)$, following for example [15, Prop. 9], then we recover the isomorphism from Proposition 4.9.

We are now able to state and prove the main result of this Section. It generalizes [13, Theorem 4.7].

Theorem 4.12. *Let A and B be rings, and \mathcal{C} an A -coring, which is finitely generated and projective as a left A -module. Let $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Also write $T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$. Then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1)
 - $\text{can} : \mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an isomorphism;
 - $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat.
- (2)
 - ${}^*\text{can} : {}^*\mathcal{C} \rightarrow {}_B\text{End}(\Sigma)^{\text{op}}$ is an isomorphism;
 - $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is progenerator.
- (3)
 - $l : B \rightarrow T$ is an isomorphism;
 - the Morita context $\mathbb{C} = (T, {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, Q, \tau, \mu)$ from (13) is strict.
- (4)
 - (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences between the categories \mathcal{M}_B and $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 4). From the faithfully flat descent Theorem 2.8, (K, R) is a pair of equivalences; the fact that can is an isomorphism then implies that (F, G) is an isomorphism, by Proposition 3.3.

4) \Rightarrow 2). $F = \bullet \otimes_B \Sigma$ is an equivalence between the module categories \mathcal{M}_B and $\mathcal{M}_{*\mathcal{C}}$, hence Σ is a left B -progenerator. It follows from Proposition 3.4 that can is an isomorphism, and then the dual map ${}^*\text{can}$ is also an isomorphism.

2) \Rightarrow 1). It follows from Proposition 4.1 that can is an isomorphism.

4) \Rightarrow 3). It follows from Proposition 3.4 that l is an isomorphism. since 4) implies 2), we know that $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is a progenerator. Then the associated Morita context \mathbb{S} is strict. The Morita context \mathbb{D} is then also strict, since it is isomorphic to it (see Proposition 4.8). Now 4) implies 1), so can is an isomorphism, and \mathcal{C} is isomorphic to \mathcal{D} as a coring, hence $\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{D}$ is also strict.

3) \Rightarrow 4). If \mathbb{C} is strict, then F is an equivalence of categories. \square

We now look at the situation where \mathcal{C} is locally projective as a left A -module. If R is a ring with local units, then we denote by \mathcal{M}_R the category of right unital R -modules, these are right R -modules for which the canonical map $M \otimes_R R \rightarrow R$ is an isomorphism.

Lemma 4.13. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring which is locally projective as a left A -module. The rational dual $({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ has local units if and only if $({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ is dense in ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ with respect to the finite topology. In this situation, we have the following properties.*

(1) For every $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, the map

$$\Omega_M : M \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}} \rightarrow M, \quad \Omega_M(m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} f) = m \cdot f = m_{[0]} f(m_{[1]})$$

is an isomorphism.

(2) The categories $\mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$ and $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ are isomorphic.

Proof. For the first statement, we refer to [17, Prop. 4.1].

1) We define $\Psi_M : M \rightarrow M \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$, $\Psi_M(m) = m \otimes e$, where e (depending on m) is constructed as follows. Write $\rho(m) = \sum_j m_j \otimes_A c_j$. Then pick $e \in (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ such that $\varepsilon(c_j) = e(c_j)$, for all j . This means e acts as a local unit on m :

$$m \cdot e = m_j e(c_j) = m_j \varepsilon(c_j) = m_{[0]} \varepsilon(m_{[1]}) = m.$$

We first check that Ψ_M is well-defined. Take another $e' \in (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ satisfying $\varepsilon(c_j) = e'(c_j)$. We have to show $m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e = m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e'$. To this end, choose any common local unit $e'' \in (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ for e and e' , i.e. $e = ee''$ and $e' = e'e''$, then we compute

$$\begin{aligned} m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e &= m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} ee'' = m \cdot e \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e'' = m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e'' \\ &= m \cdot e' \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e'' = m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e'e'' = m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e'. \end{aligned}$$

Ω_M is a left inverse of Ψ_M , since

$$\Omega_M(\Psi_M(m)) = m \cdot e = m.$$

To show that Ω_M is a right inverse of Ψ_M , take $m \otimes f \in M \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$. Write $\Psi(m \cdot f) = m \cdot f \otimes e$, and pick a common local unit $e' \in (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ for f and e .

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_M(\Omega_M(m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} f)) &= m \cdot f \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e = m \cdot f \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} ee' \\ &= (m \cdot f) \cdot e \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e' = m \cdot f \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} e' \\ &= m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} fe' = m \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} f. \end{aligned}$$

2) Starting with $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, we find $M \in \mathcal{M}_{*\mathcal{C}}$ and as in 1) one shows that the restricted action of $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ on M is unital, so $M \in \mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$. Conversely, if $M \in \mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$, then for every $m \in M$ we can find elements $m_i \in M$ and $g_i \in (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ such that $m = m_i \cdot g_i$. For all $f \in *\mathcal{C}$ we then compute

$$m \cdot f = (m_i \cdot g_i) \cdot f = m_i \cdot (g_i \# f) = m \cdot g_{i[0]} f(g_{i[1]}).$$

This means that M is a rational $*\mathcal{C}$ -module, hence $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. \square

We now present a generalization of Lemma 4.10.

Corollary 4.14. *Consider an A -coring \mathcal{C} which is locally projective as left A -module and let μ be as in the Morita context from Theorem 4.4. Then for every $M \in \mathcal{M}_{*\mathcal{C}}$ we have a map*

$$r_M : \tilde{F}\tilde{G}M = M \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} Q \otimes_T \Sigma \xrightarrow{I_M \otimes \mu} M^{\text{rat}},$$

which is an isomorphism if $\text{Im } \mu = (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ and $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ has right local units.

Proof. First of all, r_M is well defined: pick $m \otimes q \otimes u \in M \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} Q \otimes_T \Sigma$, then $r_M(m \otimes q \otimes u) = m \cdot \mu(q \otimes u)$. Since $\text{Im } \mu \subset (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} (m \cdot \mu(q \otimes u)) \cdot f &= m \cdot (\mu(q \otimes u) \cdot f) = m \cdot ((\mu(q \otimes u) \# f)) \\ &= \sum_i m \cdot ((\mu(q \otimes u)_i f(c_i))) = \sum_i (m \cdot (\mu(q \otimes u)_i) f(c_i)), \end{aligned}$$

so we conclude that $m \cdot \mu(q \otimes u) \in M^{\text{rat}}$.

If $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ has local units, then, as $M^{\text{rat}} \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, $M^{\text{rat}} \cong M \otimes_{*\mathcal{C}} (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$, by Lemma 4.13. If, in addition, $\text{Im } \mu = (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$, then this isomorphism is exactly r_M . \square

Corollary 4.14 provides an explicit way to construct the rational part of a $*\mathcal{C}$ -module.

Remark that $r_{*\mathcal{C}} = \mu$.

We have seen that the Morita context $\mathbb{C} = (T, *\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, Q, \tau, \mu)$ can only be strict if \mathcal{C} is finitely generated and projective as a left A -module, by the surjectivity of μ . Consequently, in many cases, it is better to look to an other, restricted, Morita context. Since $\text{Im } \mu \subseteq (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$, we can restrict our context without any consequences on the connecting maps or modules to $\mathbb{C}' = (T, (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}, \Sigma, Q, \tau, \mu)$.

If $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.13, then we have a Morita context connecting the ring with unit T and the ring with local units $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$. This has the following implications (for details see [17, Prop 2.12] and [3]):

- (1) the bijectivity of μ and τ follows from their surjectivity;
- (2) if τ is surjective, then $\Sigma_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$, $\Sigma_{*\mathcal{C}}$, $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}Q$ and $*\mathcal{C}Q$ are finitely generated and projective (using the Morita contexts \mathbb{C}' and \mathbb{C});
- (3) if $\text{Im } \mu = (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$, then ${}_T\Sigma$ and Q_T are locally projective.

Theorem 4.15. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A coring which is locally projective as left A -module. Suppose $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ is dense in the finite topology on $*\mathcal{C}$. Take $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and let $\mathbb{C}' = (T, (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}, \Sigma, Q, \mu, \tau)$ be the restricted morita context. If $\ell : B \rightarrow T$ is an isomorphism and τ is surjective, then the following statements are equivalent.*

- (1) $\text{can} : \mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an isomorphism and ${}_B\Sigma$ is faithfully flat;
- (2) $\text{can} : \mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is an isomorphism and ${}_B\Sigma$ is flat;
- (3) Σ is a generator in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$;
- (4) Σ is a projective generator in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$;
- (5) Σ is a progenerator in $\mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$;
- (6) μ is surjective (onto $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$);
- (7) \mathbb{C}' is a strict morita context;
- (8) (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences between \mathcal{M}_B and $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$;
- (9) for all $N \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$, the counit of the adjunction $\xi_N : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, N) \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow N$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. (1) \Leftrightarrow (4) \Leftrightarrow (8) follow from Theorem 3.9 and the fact that local projectivity implies flatness.

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3) \Leftrightarrow (9) follow in the same way from Theorem 3.8.

(6) \Leftrightarrow (7) follows from Morita theory.

(7) \Rightarrow (8). Since $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ is dense, $\mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}} \cong \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ by Lemma 4.13. The strictness of the Morita context \mathbb{C}' implies that the categories $\mathcal{M}_T \cong \mathcal{M}_B$ and $\mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}} \cong \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ are equivalent via F , see Proposition 4.9, (4).

(8) \Rightarrow (9) is trivial.

(9) \Rightarrow (7). Since $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is a full subcategory of $\mathcal{M}_{*\mathcal{C}}$, we have that

$$\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}) \cong \text{Hom}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}) = \text{Hom}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, *\mathcal{C}) \cong Q.$$

Indeed, for all $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, *\mathcal{C})$, $f \in *\mathcal{C}$ and $u \in \Sigma$, we have that

$$\varphi(u) \cdot f = \varphi(u \cdot f) = \varphi(u_{[0]}f(u_{[1]})) = \varphi(u_{[0]})f(u_{[1]}),$$

so we conclude that $\varphi(u) \in (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$.

Now take $N = (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ in the counit of the adjunction; we then find that $\zeta_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}} = \mu$ is an isomorphism, as

$$\zeta_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}} : \text{Hom}_{*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}) \otimes_B \Sigma \cong Q \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow N = (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}.$$

(4) \Rightarrow (5). We know Σ is a generator in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \cong \mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$. Since (4) is equivalent to (7), we know that \mathbb{C}' is strict. From Morita theory it then follows that $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}}$ is finitely generated projective.

(5) \Rightarrow (4) is trivial. \square

5. COSEPARABLE CORINGS AND AN AFFINENESS THEOREM

Let A be a ring, \mathcal{C} an A -coring, $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and $T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma)$. Then $\Sigma \in {}_T\mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and we can consider the adjoint pairs of functors (F, G) and (F', G') introduced in Section 1. We also consider the comatrix coring $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma$. As we have seen in Section 3, \mathcal{C} is Galois if the canonical map is bijective. In this section we will discuss when surjectivity of the canonical map is a sufficient condition for (F, G) and (F', G') being a pair of inverse equivalences, and, a fortiori, (\mathcal{C}, Σ) being Galois. Properties of this type have been studied in special situations in [27, 28, 29]. Recall [15] that we have two pairs of adjoint functors (H, Z) and (H', Z') ,

$$H : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A ; Z = \bullet \otimes_A \mathcal{C} : \mathcal{M}_A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$$

$$H' : {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M} \rightarrow {}_A\mathcal{M} ; Z' = \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \bullet : {}_A\mathcal{M} \rightarrow {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$$

H and H' are the functors forgetting the \mathcal{C} -coaction. We have a bijective correspondence between

$$V = \underline{\text{Nat}}(ZH, 1_{\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}}), \tilde{V} = \underline{\text{Nat}}(Z'H', 1_{{}_A\mathcal{M}})$$

and

$$V_2 = \{\theta \in {}_A\text{Hom}_A(\mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}, A) \mid c_{(1)}\theta(c_{(2)} \otimes_A d) = \theta(c \otimes_A d_{(1)})d_{(2)}\}.$$

We describe the correspondence between V and V_2 . If $\alpha \in V$ be a natural transformation, then $\theta = \alpha_{\mathcal{C}} \in V_2$. Conversely, given $\theta \in V_2$, we define a natural transformation α by

$$\alpha_N : N \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \rightarrow N : n \otimes_A c \mapsto n_{(0)}\theta(n_{(1)} \otimes_A c),$$

for all $N \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Proposition 5.1. *Take $\theta \in V_2$, and let $\alpha \in V$ and $\beta \in \tilde{V}$ be the corresponding natural transformations. Then the following statements are equivalent*

- (1) $\alpha_{\Sigma} \circ \rho^r = \Sigma$;
- (2) $\beta_{\Sigma^*} \circ \rho^l = \Sigma^*$;
- (3) $u_{(0)}\theta(u_{(1)} \otimes_A u_{(2)}) = u$, for all $u \in \Sigma$;
- (4) $\theta(g_{(-2)} \otimes_A g_{(-1)})g_{(0)} = g$, for all $g \in \Sigma^*$.

Proof. We prove $4) \Rightarrow 3)$. The proof of the other applications is straightforward, and is left to the reader.

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= \sum_i e_i f_i(u) = \sum_i e_i \theta(f_{i[-2]} \otimes_A f_{i[-1]}) f_{i[0]}(u) \\
&= \sum_{i,j} e_i \theta(f_i(e_{j[0]}) e_{j[1]} \otimes_A e_{j[2]}) f_j(u) = \sum_{i,j} e_i f_i(e_{j[0]}) \theta(e_{j[1]} \otimes_A e_{j[2]}) f_j(u) \\
&= \sum_j e_{j[0]} \theta(e_{j[1]} \otimes_A e_{j[2]}) f_j(u) = u_{[0]} \theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A u_{[2]})
\end{aligned}$$

□

θ is called Σ -normalized if the conditions of Proposition 5.1 are satisfied.

Lemma 5.2. *Assume $\theta \in V_2$ is Σ -normalized. Then there exists a surjective projection $t : \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \rightarrow T = \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$ in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$.*

Proof. We define

$$t(u \otimes_A g) = u_{[0]} \theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A g_{[-1]}) \otimes_A g_{[0]}$$

From the fact that $\theta \in V_2$, it follows that

$$u_{[0]} \otimes u_{[1]} \theta(u_{[2]} \otimes_A g_{[-1]}) \otimes_A g_{[0]} = u_{[0]} \otimes_A \theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A g_{[-2]}) g_{[-1]} \otimes_A g_{[0]}$$

which means precisely that $t(u \otimes_A g) \in T = \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$. Now take $u \otimes_A g \in B = \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$. Then we have that

$$u_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]} \otimes_A g = u \otimes_A g_{[-1]} \otimes_A g_{[0]}$$

hence

$$u_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]} \otimes_A u_{[2]} \otimes_A g = u_{[0]} \otimes_A u_{[1]} \otimes_A g_{[-1]} \otimes_A g_{[0]}$$

and

$$u_{[0]} \theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A u_{[2]}) \otimes_A g = u_{[0]} \theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A g_{[-1]}) \otimes_A g_{[0]}$$

so $u \otimes_A g = t(u \otimes_A g)$. A straightforward verification shows that t is a morphism of $(T-T)$ -bimodules. □

Theorem 5.3. *Assume $\theta \in V_2$ is Σ -normalized. Then*

$$\nu_N : N \rightarrow (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*, \quad \nu_N(n) = \sum_i (n \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A f_i,$$

is an isomorphism of right B -modules for all $N \in \mathcal{M}_B$. Hence F is a fully faithful functor.

Proof. The inverse of ν_N is defined by

$$\theta_N : (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^* \rightarrow N : \sum_i (n_i \otimes_B u_i) \otimes_A g_i \rightarrow \sum_i n_i \cdot t(u_i \otimes_A g_i)$$

Indeed, for all $n \in N$, we have that

$$\theta_N \circ \nu_N(n) = \theta_N\left(\sum_i (n \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A f_i\right) = \sum_i n \cdot t(e_i \otimes_A f_i) = n \cdot e = n.$$

For all $\sum_j (n_j \otimes_B u_j) \otimes_A g_j \in (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
(\nu_N \circ \theta_N) \left(\sum_j (n_j \otimes_B u_j) \otimes_A g_j \right) &= \nu_N \left(\sum_j n_j \cdot t(u_j \otimes_A g_j) \right) \\
&= \sum_{i,j} ((n_j \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A f_i) \cdot t(u_j \otimes_A g_j) \\
&= \sum_{i,j} ((n_j \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A f_i) \cdot u_{j[0]} \theta(u_{j[1]} \otimes_A g_{j[-1]}) \otimes_A g_{j[0]} \\
&= \sum_{i,j} (n_j \otimes_B e_i) \otimes_A f_i(u_{j[0]}) \theta(u_{j[1]} \otimes_A g_{j[-1]}) \otimes_A g_{j[0]} \\
&= \sum_j n_j \otimes_B u_{j[0]} \theta(u_{j[1]} \otimes_A g_{j[-1]}) \otimes_A g_{j[0]} \\
&= \sum_j n_j \otimes_B u_{j[0]} \theta(u_{j[1]} \otimes_A u_{j[2]}) \otimes_A g_j = \sum_j (n_j \otimes_B u_j) \otimes_A g_j
\end{aligned}$$

In the sixth equality, we used the fact that $\sum_j (n_j \otimes_B u_j) \otimes_A g_j \in (N \otimes_B \Sigma) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$. \square

Lemma 5.4. *Assume that $\theta \in V_2$ is Σ -normalized. Then $\zeta_{F(P)} = \zeta_{P \otimes_B \Sigma}$ is an isomorphism of right \mathcal{C} -comodules, for every $P \in \mathcal{M}_B$.*

Proof. Since (F, G) are an adjoint pair, we have that

$$F(P) = \zeta_{F(P)} \circ F(\nu_P)$$

or

$$P \otimes_B \Sigma = \zeta_{P \otimes_B \Sigma} \circ (\nu_P \otimes_B \Sigma)$$

We know from Lemma 5.4 that ν_P is an isomorphism, so it follows that $\zeta_{P \otimes_B \Sigma}$ is also an isomorphism. \square

Recall that \mathcal{C} is called a coseparable coring if the forgetful functor H (and H') are separable. Recall from [15] that this is equivalent to the existence of a natural transformation $\alpha \in V$ such that $\alpha \circ \eta$ is the identity natural transformation, that is,

$$\alpha_\Sigma \circ \eta_\Sigma = \alpha_\Sigma \circ \rho_\Sigma^r = \Sigma,$$

for all $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. Let $\theta \in V_2$ be the corresponding map. Then it follows that θ is Σ -normalized, for every $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$.

Lemma 5.5. *Let \mathcal{C} be a coseparable coring. Then there exists a $\theta \in V_2$ such that θ is Σ -normalized for every \mathcal{C} -comodule Σ .*

Proposition 5.6. *Assume that*

- (1) \mathcal{C} is projective as a right A -module;
- (2) \mathcal{C} is a coseparable coring;
- (3) can is surjective.

Then (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences.

Proof. Taking into account Theorem 5.3, we only have to prove that ζ_M is an isomorphism, for all $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. The map $\rho_M : M \rightarrow M \otimes_A \mathcal{C}$ in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ has a left inverse $I_M \otimes_A \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}$ in \mathcal{M}_A . The forgetful functor $F : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A$ is separable, hence

ρ_M also has a left inverse $f_1 \in \mathcal{M}^C$ (see [15]). So f_1 is split epimorphism in \mathcal{M}^C . The epimorphism

$$\text{can} : \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

is split in \mathcal{M}_A , hence it is also split in \mathcal{M}^C , because \mathcal{C} is coseparable. Tut then $f_2 = M \otimes_A \text{can}$ is a split epimorphism in \mathcal{M}^C , hence $g = f_1 \circ f_2$ is a split epimorphism in \mathcal{M}^C .

Now $P = \text{Ker}(g) \in \mathcal{M}^C$. Taking $M = P$ in the above reasoning, we obtain another split epimorphism in \mathcal{M}^C :

$$h : P \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma) \rightarrow P$$

From g split epi and the natural transformation ζ , we obtain the following commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & M \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma) & \xrightarrow{g} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow \zeta_P & & \uparrow \zeta_{M \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma)} & & \uparrow \zeta_M & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & FG(P) & \longrightarrow & FG(M \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma)) & \xrightarrow{FG(g)} & FG(M) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

We have a similar diagram for h :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Ker}(h) & \longrightarrow & P \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma) & \xrightarrow{h} & P & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow \zeta_{\text{Ker}(h)} & & \uparrow \zeta_{P \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma)} & & \uparrow \zeta_P & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & FG(\text{Ker}(h)) & \longrightarrow & FG(P \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma)) & \xrightarrow{FG(h)} & FG(P) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

With these two commutative diagrams with exact rows, we can make a third one

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} P \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma & \longrightarrow & M \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma) & \xrightarrow{g} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & \uparrow \zeta_{P \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma} & \uparrow \zeta_{M \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma)} & & \uparrow \zeta_M & & \\ FG(P \otimes_A \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma) & \longrightarrow & FG(M \otimes_A (\Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma)) & \xrightarrow{g} & FG(M) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Ty Lemma 5.4 the first two vertical arrows are isomorphisms. From the lemma of 5, it now follows that ζ_M is an isomorphism. \square

We have an inverse to Proposition 5.6. But first, let us give a characterization of the coseparability of the comatrix coring.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $\Sigma \in {}_T\mathcal{M}$ and $\Sigma^* \in \mathcal{M}_T$ be totally faithful. Then the comatrix coring $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma$ is coseparable if and only if the map $l : \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ is split monomorphism in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{D} be coseparable. By Lemma 5.5, there exists a Σ -normalized $\theta \in V_2$. By Lemma 5.2 we have a surjective projection $t : \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*$ in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$ and so we have that $t \circ l = I_{\Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*}$.

Conversely, if l is split mono in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$, then there exists a $t : \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*$ in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$ such that $t \circ l = I_{\Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*}$. Now denote by i the composition of t and the

canonical injection of $\Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^*$ into $T = \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$ and define $\theta = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}} \circ (I_{\Sigma^*} \otimes_T i \otimes_T I_{\Sigma})$. It is clear that θ is $(A-A)$ -bilinear. Let us describe θ more explicitly

$$\theta((g \otimes_B u) \otimes_A (h \otimes_B v)) = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}(g \cdot t(u \otimes_A h) \otimes_B v) g(t(u \otimes_A h)v).$$

On one hand we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i g \otimes_B e_i \theta((f_i \otimes_B u) \otimes_A (h \otimes_B v)) \\ = \sum_i g \otimes_B e_i (f_i(t(u \otimes_A h)v)) = g \otimes_B t(u \otimes_A h)v, \end{aligned}$$

while on the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \theta(g \otimes_B u \otimes_A h \otimes_B e_i) f_i \otimes_B v \\ = \sum_i g(t(u \otimes_A h)e_i) f_i \otimes_B v = g \otimes_B t(u \otimes_A h)v \end{aligned}$$

This proves that $\theta \in \tilde{V}_2$ (\tilde{V}_2 is defined as V_2 but with \mathcal{C} replaced by \mathcal{D}). Finally

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(\Delta_{Dd}(u \otimes_B g)) &= \theta(u \otimes_B e \otimes_B g) = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}(u \cdot t(e) \otimes_B g) \\ &= \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}(u \cdot e \otimes_B g) = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{D}}(u \otimes_B g) \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof that \mathcal{D} is coseparable. \square

Combining the results of Proposition 5.6, Lemma 5.7 and Proposition 3.4, we obtain

Theorem 5.8. *Let \mathcal{C} be projective as a right A -module, $T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma) \cong \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^*$ and $\mathcal{D} = \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma$. The following are equivalent*

- (1)
 - (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences;
 - $l : \Sigma \otimes^{\mathcal{D}} \Sigma^* \rightarrow \Sigma \otimes_A \Sigma^*$ is split mono in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$.
- (2)
 - \mathcal{C} is a coseparable coring;
 - can is surjective.

Theorem 5.8 is also new in the situation where $\Sigma = A$, with right \mathcal{C} -coaction $\rho(a) = xa$ with $x \in G(\mathcal{C})$ a grouplike element. Then Theorem 5.8 takes the following form.

Corollary 5.9. *Let (\mathcal{C}, x) be an A -coring with a fixed grouplike element, and*

$$T = A^{\text{co}\mathcal{C}} = \{b \in A \mid xb = bx\}.$$

If \mathcal{C} is projective as a right A -module, then the following assertions are equivalent.

- (1)
 - $(\bullet \otimes_T A, (\bullet)^{\text{co}\mathcal{C}})$ is a pair of inverse equivalences;
 - $i : T \rightarrow A$ is split mono in ${}_T\mathcal{M}_T$.
- (2)
 - \mathcal{C} is a coseparable coring;
 - $\text{can} : A \otimes_T A \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, $\text{can}(a \otimes_T b) = axb$, is surjective.

6. FROBENIUS CORINGS

Recall that an A -coring \mathcal{C} is called Frobenius if the right adjoint of the forgetful functor $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A$ is also a left adjoint. The forgetful functor and its adjoint are then called a Frobenius pair. \mathcal{C} is Frobenius if and only if $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is locally projective and there exists a bijective map $j \in {}_A\text{Hom}_{\bullet\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, {}^*\mathcal{C})$. In this situation, \mathcal{C} is finitely generated and projective as a left and right A -module, and the categories ${}_A\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and ${}_A\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}}$ are isomorphic. \mathcal{C} is Frobenius if and only if there exists a Frobenius

system, consisting of a pair (z, θ) , with $z \in \mathcal{C}^A = \{c \in \mathcal{C} \mid ac = ca, \text{ for all } a \in A\}$ and $\theta \in {}_A\text{Hom}_A(\mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}, A)$ such that the following conditions hold:

- $c_{(1)}\theta(c_{(2)} \otimes_A d) = \theta(c \otimes_A d_{(1)})d_{(2)}$, for all $c, d \in \mathcal{C}$,
- $\theta(z \otimes_A c) = \theta(c \otimes_A z) = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}(c)$, for all $c \in \mathcal{C}$.

For details we refer to [15].

One implication of our next result is a generalization of [16, Theorem 2.7].

Proposition 6.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, take $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{fgp}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and consider the Morita context \mathbb{C} associated to Σ as introduced in Section 4. If \mathcal{C} is Frobenius, then there exists an isomorphism of (A, B) -bimodules $J : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$. The Morita context \mathbb{C} is isomorphic to the Morita context $\tilde{\mathbb{C}} = (T, {}^*\mathcal{C}, \Sigma, \Sigma^*, \mu, \tau)$, where the left ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ -action on Σ^* and the maps μ and τ are given explicitly by*

$$(g \cdot f)(u) = \theta(z_{(1)}g(z_{(2)}) \otimes_A f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}),$$

$$\mu : \Sigma^* \otimes_T \Sigma \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}, \quad \mu(f \otimes_T u)(c) = \theta(c \otimes_A f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}),$$

$$\tau : \Sigma \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} \Sigma^* \rightarrow T, \quad \tau(u \otimes_{{}^*\mathcal{C}} f)(v) = u_{[0]}\theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A f(v_{[0]})v_{[1]}),$$

where $f \in \Sigma^*$, $g \in {}^*\mathcal{C}$, $u, v \in \Sigma$, $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and (z, θ) is a Frobenius system for \mathcal{C} .

Conversely, if \mathcal{C} satisfies the equivalent conditions of Theorem 4.12, and if Σ^* and Q are isomorphic as (A, B) -bimodules, then \mathcal{C} is a Frobenius coring.

Proof. Applying the functor $G = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \bullet)$ to the Frobenius map $j \in {}_A\text{Hom}_{{}^*\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, {}^*\mathcal{C})$, we obtain the following isomorphism in \mathcal{M}_B

$$\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, j) : \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, {}^*\mathcal{C}).$$

Now $\text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, \mathcal{C}) \cong \text{Hom}_A(\Sigma, A) = \Sigma^*$ and $\text{Hom}_{{}^*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, {}^*\mathcal{C}) \cong {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*) = Q$ (see Proposition 4.7). Hence we obtain an isomorphism of right B -modules $J : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, {}^*\mathcal{C})$. A straightforward computation shows that J is given by the formula

$$J(f)(u) = j(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}),$$

for all $f \in \Sigma^*$ and $u \in \Sigma$. Let us show that J is left A -linear.

$$J(af)(u) = j((af)(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}) = j(a(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]})) = aj(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}) = aJ(f)(u),$$

where we just used the A -linearity of Σ^* and j . The left ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ -module structure on Q to Σ^* :

$$\begin{aligned} (g \cdot f)(u) &= J^{-1}(g \cdot J(f))(u) = \varepsilon \circ j^{-1}((g \cdot J(f))(u)) \\ &= \varepsilon \circ j^{-1}(g \# J(f)(u)) = \varepsilon \circ j^{-1}(g \# j(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]})) \\ &= \varepsilon(z \cdot (g \# j(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}))) = \varepsilon(z_{(1)} \cdot (j(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]})(z_{(2)}g(z_{(2)})))) \\ &= \varepsilon(z_{(1)}\theta(z_{(2)}g(z_{(3)}) \otimes_A f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]})) \\ &= \varepsilon(z_{(1)}\theta(z_{(2)}g(z_{(3)}) \otimes_A f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]})) \\ &= \theta(z_{(1)}g(z_{(2)}) \otimes_A f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}). \end{aligned}$$

Now take the Morita context \mathbb{C} from (13). Using the isomorphisms J and $\beta : \text{Hom}_{{}^*\mathcal{C}}(\Sigma, {}^*\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*) = Q$ from Proposition 4.7, we find the connecting maps of the Morita context:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(f \otimes_T u)(c) &= \beta(J(f))(c)(u) = J(f)(u)(c) \\ &= j(f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]})(c) = \theta(c \otimes_A f(u_{[0]})u_{[1]}). \end{aligned}$$

Remark that $\mu(f \otimes_T u) = J(f)(u)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(u \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} f)(v) &= u_{[0]}(\beta(J(f))(u_{[1]})(v)) = u_{[0]}(J(f)(v)(u_{[1]})) \\ &= u_{[0]}j(f(v_{[0]}v_{[1]})(u_{[1]})) = u_{[0]}\theta(u_{[1]} \otimes_A f(v_{[0]}v_{[1]})). \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, assume that \mathcal{C} satisfies the equivalent conditions of Theorem 4.12, and let $J : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$ be an isomorphism of (A, B) -bimodules. Then we find that $J \otimes_B \Sigma : \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}$ and $\text{can} : \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ are $(A, {}^*\mathcal{C})$ -bimodule isomorphisms. Then $j = \mu \circ (J \otimes_B \Sigma) \circ \text{can}^{-1}$ is an $(A, {}^*\mathcal{C})$ -bimodule isomorphism between \mathcal{C} and ${}^*\mathcal{C}$, and we find that ${}^*\mathcal{C}$ is Frobenius. \square

Recall from [7] that a coring \mathcal{C} is called right coFrobenius if $\mathcal{C} \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is locally projective, and if there exists a injective $j \in {}_A\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, {}^*\mathcal{C})$. Observe that this notion is not left-right symmetric. The following result may be viewed as a generalization of [5, Theorem 2.10].

Proposition 6.2. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring, take $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and consider the Morita context \mathbb{C} associated to Σ as in Section 4. If \mathcal{C} is right coFrobenius, then there exists a monomorphism of (A, B) -bimodules $J : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$.*

Conversely, if the equivalent conditions of Theorem 4.15 are satisfied, and if there exists a monomorphism of (A, B) -bimodules $J : \Sigma^ \rightarrow Q$, then \mathcal{C} is right coFrobenius.*

Proof. We construct J in the same way as in Proposition 6.1, namely $J(f)(u) = j(f(u_{[0]}u_{[1]}))$. Let us show that J is injective. If $J(f(u)) = 0$, then $j(f(u_{[0]}u_{[1]})) = 0$, for all $u \in \Sigma$. Since j is injective, this implies that $f(u_{[0]}u_{[1]}) = 0$, hence $0 = \varepsilon(f(u_{[0]}u_{[1]})) = f(u_{[0]})\varepsilon(u_{[1]}) = f(u_{[0]}\varepsilon(u_{[1]})) = f(u)$, for all $u \in \Sigma$, and $f = 0$. Conversely, if $J : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$ is a monomorphism of (A, B) -modules, then we have a morphism of $(A, {}^*\mathcal{C})$ -modules $J \otimes_B \Sigma : \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow Q \otimes_B \Sigma$, which is injective since $\Sigma \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is flat. Theorem 4.15 also tells us that $\text{can} : \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \cong \mathcal{C}$ and $\mu : Q \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow ({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ are isomorphisms. Then $j = \mu \circ (J \otimes_B \Sigma) \circ \text{can}^{-1} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow ({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}} \subset {}^*\mathcal{C}$ is a monomorphism of $(A, {}^*\mathcal{C})$ -bimodules. \square

Before we state our next results, we need some Lemmas.

Lemma 6.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring. Then*

$${}_A\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, {}^*\mathcal{C}) \cong {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}_A(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*)$$

Proof. Take an $(A, {}^*\mathcal{C})$ -bimodule map $j : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}$. Then $\tilde{j} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^*$ defined by $\tilde{j}(c)(d) = j(d)(c)$ is a (\mathcal{C}^*, A) -bimodule map. All verifications are straightforward. \square

For $P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$, and $R \subset P$, we define

$$R^\perp = \{p \in P \mid r(p) = 0, \forall r \in R\}.$$

Recall that a ring A is called Pseudo-Frobenius ring (or PF ring) if A is an injective cogenerator of \mathcal{M}_A . Examples of such rings are symmetric algebras, Frobenius algebras, quasi-Frobenius rings or QF rings and finite dimensional Hopf algebras. Moreover, if R is a principal ideal domain, then R/I is a PF ring (and even a QF ring) for every ideal I . If R is a QF-ring, then $M_n(R)$ is also a QF ring.

Lemma 6.4. *Let A be a PF ring, \mathcal{C} an A -coring, and $j : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}$ an $(A, {}^*\mathcal{C})$ -bimodule map. With notation as in Lemma 6.3, \tilde{j} is an injection if and only if $\text{Im } j$ is dense in the finite topology on ${}^*\mathcal{C}$. In this case $({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ is dense.*

Proof. The injectivity of \tilde{j} is equivalent to

$$\tilde{j}(d)(c) = j(d)(c) = 0, \text{ for all } d \in \mathcal{C} \implies c = 0$$

and to

$$f(c) = 0, \text{ for all } f \in \text{Im}(j) \implies c = 0,$$

which can be restated as follows:

$$\text{Im } j^\perp = \{0\}$$

Since A is a PF ring, this is equivalent to $\text{Im } j$ is dense in the finite topology on ${}^*\mathcal{C}$, see [2, Theorem 1.8]. Finally, $\text{Im } j \subset ({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$. \square

Lemma 6.5. *Let A be a commutative ring and \mathcal{C} an A -coalgebra. If $(\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}}$ is dense in the finite topology on \mathcal{C}^* , then ${}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}((\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}}, M) = {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^*, M)$ for every $M \in {}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$.*

Proof. Let $E(M)$ be the injective envelope of $M \in {}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$. Then by [12, 9.5] $E(M)$ is also injective as a left \mathcal{C}^* -module and we can extend any left \mathcal{C}^* -linear $\chi : (\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}} \rightarrow M \subset E(M)$ to $\bar{\chi} : \mathcal{C}^* \rightarrow E(M)$.

Since $(\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}}$ is dense, it has left local units on M , so we can take $e \in (\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}}$ such that $e \cdot m = m$ with $m = \bar{\chi}(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}})$. We find $e \cdot \bar{\chi}(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = \bar{\chi}(e \# \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = \bar{\chi}(e) \in M$. Furthermore, for any $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, $\bar{\chi}(f) = \bar{\chi}(f \# \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = f \cdot \bar{\chi}(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) \in M$, so $\bar{\chi} \in {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^*, M)$.

Finally, $\bar{\chi}$ is unique: suppose that there exists a $\xi \in {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^*, M)$ which has also the property that $\xi(f) = \chi(f)$ for all $f \in (\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}}$, and take a local unit $e \in (\mathcal{C}^*)^{\text{rat}}$ for $(\xi - \bar{\chi})(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}})$. Then

$$(\xi - \bar{\chi})(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = e \cdot (\xi - \bar{\chi})(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = (\xi - \bar{\chi})(e) = 0.$$

Consequently

$$(\xi - \bar{\chi})(f) = (\xi - \bar{\chi})(f \# \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = f \cdot (\xi - \bar{\chi})(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = 0,$$

finishing the proof. \square

Proposition 6.6. *Let A be a commutative ring, and \mathcal{C} an A -coalgebra. Take $\Sigma \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$ and consider the Morita context \mathbb{C} associated to Σ as in Section 4. If A is a commutative PF ring and \mathcal{C} is left and right coFrobenius, then there exists a monomorphism of (A, B) -bimodules $J : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$ and an epimorphism of (A, B) -bimodules $J' : \Sigma^* \rightarrow Q$. Conversely, if A is a commutative PF ring, and if the equivalent conditions of Theorem 4.15 are satisfied, then the existence of J and J' as implies that \mathcal{C} is left and right coFrobenius.*

Proof. The monomorphism J is constructed as in Proposition 6.2.

Since A is a PF ring and therefore injective in \mathcal{M}_A , \mathcal{C} is injective in $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$. By [12, 9.5], \mathcal{C} is also injective as a \mathcal{C}^* -module, so the injective left coFrobenius morphism $j' : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{*\text{rat}}$ splits, and \mathcal{C} is a direct summand of $\mathcal{C}^{*\text{rat}}$ as a \mathcal{C}^* -module. We obtain an epimorphism

$$(25) \quad {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^{*\text{rat}}, \Sigma^*) \rightarrow {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \Sigma^*).$$

\mathcal{C} is right coFrobenius, so it follows from Lemma 6.4 that $({}^*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ is dense in the finite topology. From Lemma 6.5, it follows that ${}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^{*\text{rat}}, \Sigma^*) = \Sigma^*$.

To prove the converse, we proceed as in Proposition 6.2. The existence of the

monomorphism J implies that \mathcal{C} is right coFrobenius. Using the fact that can and μ are isomorphisms, we find a (B, A) -bimodule epimorphism

$$\tilde{j}' = \mu \circ (J' \otimes_B \Sigma) \circ \text{can}^{-1} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Sigma^* \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow Q \otimes_B \Sigma \rightarrow (*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$$

Since $(*\mathcal{C})^{\text{rat}}$ is dense, the dual morphism is defined on \mathcal{C} , and is injective by Lemma 6.4. So we find that \mathcal{C} is also left coFrobenius. \square

7. THE CASE WHERE $\Sigma = \mathcal{C}$

Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring which is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module. \mathcal{C} is a right \mathcal{C} -comodule, and, by Proposition 1.1, \mathcal{C}^* is a left \mathcal{C} -comodule. Consider the pairs of adjoint functors (F, G) and (F', G') from Proposition 1.5, where we take $\Sigma = \mathcal{C}$ and $B = T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}) \cong \mathcal{C}^*$:

$$(26) \quad F : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}^*} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}, \quad F(N) = N \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C},$$

$$(27) \quad G : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{C}^*}, \quad G(M) = \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, M) \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^*,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} F' : {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M} &\rightarrow {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}, \quad F'(N) = \mathcal{C}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} N, \\ G' : {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M} &\rightarrow {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}, \quad G'(M) = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}^*, M) \cong \mathcal{C} \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} M. \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathcal{C} is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module, the categories ${}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}$ and ${}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$ are isomorphic. The isomorphism and its inverse are given by the functors F' and G' .

The associated comatrix coring is $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{C}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}$ and the canonical map

$$\text{can} : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}, \quad \text{can}(f \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} c) = f(c_{(1)})c_{(2)}$$

is the canonical isomorphism. We also have two Morita contexts. The first context is the one from Remark 4.5 (2), with $M = \mathcal{C}$. We find

$$\mathbb{C}' = (T = \mathcal{C}^*, \mathcal{C}^*, Q = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}) \cong \mathcal{C}^*, \mathcal{C}^*, \tau, \mu),$$

with $\tau = \mu$ the canonical isomorphism $\mathcal{C}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^*$. This Morita context is the trivial one connecting \mathcal{C}^* to itself.

The second context is the one from Remark 4.5 (3), with $\Sigma = \mathcal{C}$. This leads us to

$$(28) \quad \mathbb{C} = (T = \mathcal{C}^*, {}^*\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}, Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*), \tau, \mu).$$

We now want to investigate when (F, G) is a pair of inverse equivalences. In the situation where \mathcal{C} is also finitely generated and projective as a left A -module, the answer is given by Theorem 4.12. We obtain the following result.

Corollary 7.1. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring which is finitely generated and projective as a left and right A -module. Then the following assertions are equivalent.*

- (1) $\mathcal{C} \in {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}$ is faithfully flat;
- (2) $\mathcal{C} \in {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}$ is a progenerator;
- (3) the Morita context (28) is strict;
- (4) (F, G) from (26-27) is a pair of inverse equivalences.

We will now give other sufficient conditions for (F, G) to be a pair of inverse equivalences. Recall first that $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is called right \mathcal{C} -coflat if it is flat as a right A -module, and if $M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} - : {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Ab}}$ is exact. A similar definition applies to left \mathcal{C} -comodules.

Lemma 7.2. *Let A be a ring. With $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}, N \in {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}_A$ and $P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$, the natural map*

$$f : (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_A P \rightarrow M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes_A P)$$

is an isomorphism in each of the following situations:

- (1) $P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}$ is flat;
- (2) $M \in \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is coflat.

Proof. 1. Recall that $M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N$ is defined by the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N \rightarrow M \otimes_A N \rightrightarrows M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A N$$

Using the fact that P is A -flat, we obtain a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_A P & \rightarrow & M \otimes_A N \otimes_A P & \rightrightarrows & M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A N \otimes_A P \\ & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 & \rightarrow & M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes P) & \rightarrow & M \otimes_A N \otimes P & \rightrightarrows & M \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \otimes_A N \otimes P \end{array}$$

and the result follows from the Five Lemma.

2. Recall the definition of the tensor product over \mathbb{Z} : $N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P = \mathbb{Z}(N \times P)/I$, where I is the ideal generated by elements of the form

$$(n, p + q) - (n, p) - (n, q) ; (n + m, p) - (n, p) - (m, p) ; (nx, p) - (n, xp)$$

This means we can construct an exact sequence of left \mathcal{C} -comodules

$$0 \rightarrow J' \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}(N \times P)/I' \rightarrow N \otimes P \rightarrow 0$$

where I' is the ideal generated by elements of the form $(n + m, p) - (n, p) - (m, p)$, and J' the ideal in $\mathbb{Z}(N \times P)/I'$ that is generated by elements of the form

$$\overline{(n, p + q) - (n, p) - (n, q)} ; \overline{(nx, p) - (n, xp)}$$

Now, using the right \mathcal{C} -coflatness of M , we find a commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} J' & \rightarrow & M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathbb{Z}(N \times P)/I' & \rightarrow & M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow = & & \downarrow \cong & & \uparrow f \\ 0 & \rightarrow & J'' & \rightarrow & \mathbb{Z}((M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \times P)/I'' & \rightarrow & (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

and it follows from the Five Lemma that $(M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_A P \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes_A P)$. We then obtain the following commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P) & \rightrightarrows & M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P) & \rightarrow & M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (N \otimes_A P) & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow & \\ (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P & \rightrightarrows & (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} P & \rightarrow & (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_A P & \rightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

The second row is the defining exact sequence of the tensor product $(M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} N) \otimes_A P$. The result then follows from the Lemma of 5. \square

Theorem 7.3. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring which is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module. If $\mathcal{C} \in {}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}$ is flat and $\mathcal{C}^* \in {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}$ is coflat, then the adjoint pair (F, G) from (26-27) is a pair of inverse equivalences.*

Proof. We first prove that the counit of the adjunction is an isomorphism. The counit is given by the formula

$$\zeta_M : (M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^*) \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C} \rightarrow M, \quad \zeta((\sum_i m_i \otimes_A f_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} c) = \sum_i m_i f_i(c)$$

By Lemma 7.2, we have isomorphisms

$$(M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^*) \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C} \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} (\mathcal{C}^* \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}) \cong M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C} \cong M$$

The composition of these isomorphisms is precisely ζ_M , hence ζ_M is an isomorphism. Similar arguments show that the unit of the adjunction is an isomorphism. Let $\sum_i e_i \otimes_A f_i \in \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \mathcal{C}^*$ be a dual basis for $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{M}_A$. Then the unit is given by the formula

$$\nu_N : N \rightarrow (N \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^*, \quad \nu_N(n) = (n \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} e_i) \otimes_A f_i.$$

Observe that

$$(29) \quad \rho_{\mathcal{C}^*}(\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}) = \varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}(e_{i(1)})e_{i(2)} \otimes_A f_i = e_i \otimes_A f_i.$$

If \mathcal{C}^* is coflat as left \mathcal{C} -comodule, then we have the following

$$N \cong N \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}^* \cong N \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} (\mathcal{C} \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^*) \cong (N \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}) \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^*,$$

Using (29), we find that this composition is ν_N , hence ν_N is an isomorphism. \square

Theorem 7.4. *Let \mathcal{C} be a Frobenius A -coring. Then the adjoint pair (F, G) from (26-27) is a pair of inverse equivalences.*

Proof. Recall that a Frobenius coring is finitely generated projective on both sides. By Corollary 7.1, it suffices to show that the Morita context \mathbb{C} is strict. Take a Frobenius isomorphism $j : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^*$ in ${}_{\mathcal{C}^*}\mathcal{M}_A$. We first prove that the map τ of the Morita context \mathbb{C} is surjective. The map is given explicitly by

$$\tau : \mathcal{C} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} Q \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^*, \quad \tau(c \otimes q) = q(c).$$

Observe that $j \in Q$, and consider the map

$$\tau' : \mathcal{C}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} Q, \quad \tau'(f) = j^{-1}(f) \otimes j$$

τ' is a right inverse of τ , so τ is surjective and a fortiori bijective.

It follows from Proposition 4.7 that

$$Q = {}^{\mathcal{C}}\text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}^*) \cong \text{Hom}^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}, {}^*\mathcal{C}) = \tilde{Q}.$$

Now μ is given by

$$\mu : \tilde{Q} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C} \rightarrow {}^*\mathcal{C}, \quad \mu(\tilde{q} \otimes c) = \tilde{q}(c).$$

the inverse of μ is the map $\mu' : {}^*\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \tilde{Q} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}^*} \mathcal{C}$, $\mu'(f) = \tilde{j} \otimes \tilde{j}^{-1}(f)$. \square

We consider again the case $\Sigma = \mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{fgp}}^{\mathcal{C}}$, but this time we take $B = A$ instead of $B = T$. The map $\ell : B = A \rightarrow T = \text{End}^{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C}^*$, is now the usual ring homomorphism $i : A \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^*$, given by $i(a)(c) = a\varepsilon_{\mathcal{C}}(c)$. We have the two following pairs of adjoint functors (F, G) and (F', G') .

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathcal{M}_A &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}}, & F(N) &= N \otimes_A \mathcal{C} \\ G : \mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A, & G(M) &= M \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}^* \\ F' : {}_A\mathcal{M} &\rightarrow {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M}, & F'(N) &= \mathcal{C}^* \otimes_A N \\ G' : {}^{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{M} &\rightarrow {}_A\mathcal{M}, & G'(M) &= \mathcal{C} \otimes^{\mathcal{C}} M \cong M \end{aligned}$$

G' is the forgetful functor. Now we know that the functor F also has a left adjoint H , and that the forgetful functor G' has a right adjoint $H' = \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \bullet$. Now recall that the coring \mathcal{C} is called a Frobenius coring if the forgetful functor $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^A$ is Frobenius, which means that it has a right adjoint which is at the same time a left adjoint. This is equivalent to the forgetful functor G' being Frobenius, see [15, Theorem 35]; more equivalent conditions are given in [15, Theorem 36]. Using the adjoint pairs (F, G) and (F', G') , we can state more equivalent conditions:

Proposition 7.5. *Let \mathcal{C} be an A -coring which is finitely generated and projective as a right A -module. With notation as above, the following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathcal{C} is a Frobenius coring;
- (2) G is isomorphic to the forgetful functor H ;
- (3) F' is (isomorphic to) the functor $H' = \mathcal{C} \otimes_A \bullet$;
- (4) G is a left adjoint of F ;
- (5) G' is a left adjoint of F' .

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